Surplus Chemicals Offered—Page 7

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Volume 148 No. 2 SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS July 9, 1945

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Founded 1871 by William O. Allison — Published by Schnell Publishing Co., Inc.

Vol. 148 No. 2 — New York 7, N. Y. — July 9, 1945

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Trade Pacts Bill Signed by President

OPD Washington Bureau

President Truman signed the reciprocal trade agreements bill July 5. The bill extends until June 12, 1947, the eleven-year-old trade agreements law under which agreements have been negotiated with 28 nations for reciprocal reduction of barriers to international trade.

The bill authorizes the administration to cut tariff rates up to 50 per cent below levels in effect last January 1. The law previously had permitted reductions up to 50 percent in rates fixed by the Hawley-Smoot tariff act of 1930.

'Drug' Defined by Customs Appeals Court

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals ruled July 3 that the definition of the term, "drug," as used in the first proviso of paragraph 34 of the tariff act of 1930 is not limited to drugs which, in their imported state, are ready for medicinal use without further processing.

Contrary to the contentions of the government, the court held that the provision relates to drugs which have been advanced in processing, but not necessarily ready for use. As the court viewed the law, Congress provided for different drugs under that specific term in three different stages, dependent upon their imported condition. In paragraph 1669, it provided for the admission free of duty of drugs in a crude state. In paragraph 34 it provided for drugs advanced beyond the crude state, but not necessarily ready for use without further processing, and imposed a duty of 10 percent ad valorem. In paragraph 23, the court said, it provided for certain finished drugs ready for use, and imposed a duty of 25 percent ad valorem.

The ruling of the court, the first which the appellate court has made on this specific question, came in a decision growing out of the classification of merchandise invoiced as "potassium oestradiol solution." The customs collector had assessed it at 25 percent as a nonalcoholic chemical compound, not specially provided for. The Sherka Chemical Company, Inc., which imported the substance, protested that it was properly dutiable at 10 percent as a drug of animal origin, not specially provided for, advanced in value or condition. The United States Customs Court held against the importer and for the government, but its decision was reversed by the appeals court.

Harold Connett Plans To Leave WPB July 14

OPD Washington Bureau

Harold Connett, assistant bureau director for leather in the War Production Board's Textile, Clothing and Leather Bureau, expects to resign from his present position July 14, but plans to continue to serve as consultant to the bureau and the Combined Raw Materials Board, Kenneth W. Marriner, bureau director, said today. Lawrence Sheppard, deputy director of the Leather and Shoe Division, has been assigned to succeed Mr. Connett as assistant bureau director for leather.

WFA Transferred To Agriculture Secretary

OPD Washington Bureau

Under an executive order signed June 29 by President Harry S. Truman the War Food Administration and the Office of War Food Administrator established April 19, 1943, were terminated. The functions, duties and powers of the War Food Administrator under executive order No. 9577 have been transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture.

I.G. Farbenindustrie Plants Are Seized

The management, assets and twenty-four plants of the I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G. within the American zone of occupation were seized July 5 by the United States military government. The properties will be held for ultimate disposition by the four-power government of Germany soon to be established in Berlin.

Colonel Edwin Pillsbury, who will direct any operations that are permitted, has been ordered to prohibit all research and to close all laboratories, research institutions and technical organizations, except those necessary to protect public health.

WPB to Further Simplify Priorities

OPD Washington Bureau

Details of a revised and simplified priorities system leading to ultimate discontinuance of priorities assistance for "virtually everything except military requirements" as soon as war-supporting and essential civilian production no longer needs general help, have been announced by J. A. Krug, Chairman of the War Production Board.

Mr. Krug announced a six months' transition period from July 1 to December 31, 1945, to "give business an opportunity to adjust its operations to the new system," which will go into effect after January 1, 1946.

Mr. Krug said transition to the revised and simplified priorities system was necessary because "the military services have substantially reduced their supply programs as a result of victory in Europe."

The new priorities system will be introduced gradually during the

—Continued on page 61

Mining Aid by RFC Advocated in Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

A bill to broaden the scope and liberalize the lending authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to aid the mining industry has been introduced in the house by Representative Clair Engle of California.

The bill (H. R. 3595) changes section 14 of the RFC act to read:—

To aid the United States in its national economy or national security, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may make such loans for the development of the mineral resources of the nation as it shall deem to be advantageous to or in furtherance of the national economy or the national security.

Development of mineral resources is defined in the bill as making accessible, examining, or developing mine, placer, or quarry workings, mining, milling, smelting, or otherwise treating ores, and quarrying and preparing quarry products for the markets, and the maintenance and rehabilitation of gold mines or other mines which have been closed down during the war.

The bill states that the loans shall be made under such terms and conditions and with such maturities as RFC may determine, and makes available $25,000,000 for this purpose.

N.Y. Restricts Homework For All Industries

Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi has announced that a general order restricting homework in all industries in New York State will become effective July 16. The purpose of the order is to provide for a decrease in homework by limiting homework manufacture to those employers who now hold homework permits under the State homework law. The order contains no restrictions against individual homeworkers, Mr. Corsi explained.

Florida Phosphate Ass'n Told To Relinquish Certain Cartels

OPD Washington Bureau

The Florida Hard Rock Phosphate Export Association has been advised by the Federal Trade Commission to withdraw from and rescind certain of its cartel agreements with foreign producers of North African and Curacao phosphates, because the agreements have been found by the commission to have a tendency to restrain trade within the United States.

The recommendations were made by the commission July 2 in its report and findings on an investigation of the association, conducted by the commission under the Webb-Pomerene export trade act. The commission ordered the association to file within thirty days a report stating whether it has elected to comply with the recommendations, and if so, the manner in which it has complied. Failure to abide by the commission's recommendations would open the association to prosecution under the anti-trust laws by the Department of Justice.

FTC recommends:—

(1) That Florida Hard Rock Phosphate Export Association withdraw from and rescind two agreements, one, known as the Paris agreement, with Phosphate Export Association and the North African group, and the other, known as the Curacao agreement, with Phosphate Export Association and the North African and Curacao groups, requiring that deductions for shipments of Florida hard rock phosphate from the United States by American nonmembers of the association be made from the quota of American shipments of hard rock phosphate to Europe, and that the association refrain from entering into like or similar covenants in the future.

(2) That the members of Florida Hard Rock Phosphate Export Association rescind and cancel their intra-association agreement, known as the Brussels agreement, requiring the deduction of the

—Continued on page 45

Penicillin Test Rules Are Being Readied

OPD Washington Bureau

A tentative draft of the regulations to be issued for the certification of penicillin and penicillin products under H.R. 3266 providing for the pretesting of the new drug before it can be offered in consumer channels will be available for discussion with manufacturers in about two weeks, Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, said July 4.

Final congressional approval was given the legislation by the senate July 2. The measure was passed in exactly the same form in which it perviously had been approved by the house, and the bill is now on the President's desk awaiting his signature. Dr. Dunbar said that, in anticipation of the signing, since no objection to the measure has been recorded from any source, the Food and Drug Administration has gone ahead rapidly with plans for administering the law. A new division, known as the Division of Pencillin Control and Immunology, is to be established within the agency and will have exclusive jurisdiction over the testing of penicillin and other antibiotics, including antiseptics for safety and efficacy. This will include also the new drug, streptomycin, which is still very much in the experimental stages of use. Dr. Henry Welch, presently chief of the Microanalytical Division, will head up the new division.

Until the new division is established, the testing of penicillin will continue

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Rubber Report For 1940-45 Issued

Production of American synthetic rubber since the start of the government rubber program now totals approximately 1,400,000 long tons, the Rubber Reserve Company has announced with the release of a study entitled "Report on the Rubber Program 1940-1945," which reviews the program of the Rubber Reserve Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in the synthetic and natural rubber industries.

In making the report public, S. T. Crossland, executive vice-president, said that the synthetic rubber production for 1944, 737,000 tons, was greatly in excess of the largest amount of natural rubber consumed in the United States in any year prior to this war. He added that the scheduled production of synthetic rubber for 1946 was 1,200,000 tons.

Statistics presented in the report cover the activities of the Rubber Reserve Company until the beginning of 1945, but Mr. Crossland disclosed that the fifty-one government-owned plants, whose operations are supervised by Rubber Reserve Company,

—Continued on page 61

Texas Oil Plant Seizure Ordered

OPD Washington Bureau

President Truman ordered, July 1, government seizure of the oil plants of the Texas Company at Port Arthur, Tex., where a work stoppage of 175 employees started June 29. Aviation gasoline and other oil products are refined at the plant for military use.

Ore-Chemical, Pembroke Stock Offered by APC

OPD Washington Bureau

Stock interests in the Ore & Chemical Corporation and the Pembroke Chemical Corporation, which were seized by the government during the early days of the war as being enemy-owned, were offered for sale to the highest bidders this week by the Office of Alien Property Custodian.

Cash bids for purchase of the stock were asked by APB to be submitted on or before August 10. Persons interested in the offerings may obtain copies of prospectuses relating to the companies and a statement of terms and conditions relating to the bids from the Alien Property Custodian, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

The first offering is 2,000 shares of preferred, 7 percent cumulative participating nonvoting stock, of the par value of $100 each (constituting 100 percent of the outstanding preferred stock), and 2,000 shares of common voting stock without par value (constituting 100 percent of the outstanding common stock) of the Ore & Chemical Corporation whose principal office is at 80 Broad street, New York.

The Ore & Chemical Corporation, a New York corporation, is engaged in the importation and exportation of industrial chemicals, pharmaceuticals

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Penticoff Made Assistant To WPB Chairman

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of Merritt Penticoff as special assistant to J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, and also as deputy to the director of WPB's Textile Bureau has been announced by WPB. Mr. Penticoff has been relieved of his duties as assistant vice-chairman of civilian requirements to give full time to his new job, in which he will serve as WPB liaison with the Office of Price Administration on textile pricing problems and with the military on their textile requirements.

Water-Paint Makers To Get More Cans

For packing paste water paints, including resin emulsions, manufacturers may hereafter use 100 percent of their 1941 consumption of tinplate or terneplate cans, the War Production Board announced July 6. Heretofore the quota has been 60 percent. products in the item remain at 60 percent of the base period use.

This action was taken through amendment to item 128 of schedule A of order M-81. Quotas for other paint products in the item remain at 60 percent of the base period use.

Recent Imports

ARNICA FLOWERS—1 bg
BALSAM COPAIBA—20 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
10 dms, Wessel, Duval & Co
5 dms, Smith Crude Drug Co
63 dms, Kachurin Drug Co
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
BRISTLES—6 cs, F H Cone & Co
3 cs, H Rosenhirsch & Co
HOG—27 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Son
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—100 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk
CALAMUS ROOT—50 bgs, Fritzsche Bros
CARDAMOM—60 cs, 6,000 lbs, Volkart Bros
25 cs, 2,500 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
25 cs, 2,500 lbs, W E Martin
25 cs, 2,500 lbs, L & R Millen
20 cs, 2,000 lbs, S B Penick & Co
25 cs, 2,500 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
18 cs, 1,800 lbs, A G Dunn
18 cs, 1,800 lbs, East India Trading Co
CASEIN—6,564 bgs, 853,320 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
508 bgs, 66,040 lbs, F C Burckhalter, Inc
3,644 bgs, 473,720 lbs, National Casein Sales Co
1,889 bgs, 245,570 lbs, Casein Co of America
800 bgs, 104,000 lbs, American British Chemical Supplies, Inc
1,700 bgs, 221,000 lbs, Paul & Stein Bros
1,016 bgs, 132,080 lbs, National Casein Sales Co
508 bgs, 66,040 lbs, Eugenio Lang
CASHEW KERNELS—3,064 bgs, 153,250 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
900 cs, 45,000 lbs, B L Bazzini Co
500 cs, 25,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
4,000 cs, 200,000 lbs, Braun Importing Co
350 cs, 17,500 lbs, W A Camp & Co
400 cs, 20,000 lbs, Spencer Importing Co
3,655 cs, 182,750 lbs, W A Higgins & Co
1,000 cs, 50,000 lbs, Bowes & Co
600 cs, 3,000 lbs, Zenobia Co
90 cs, 4,500 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co
200 cs, 10,000 lbs, Sokol & Co
81 cs, 4,050 lbs, Aristocrat Nut Co
CASTOR BEANS—6,741 bgs, 1,011,150 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
25,545 bgs, 3,831,750 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
CLAY—5 pkgs, A P Green
COCOA BEANS—500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, General Foods Corp
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, W Hawes & Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Hershey Chocolate Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Rockwood & Co
35,200 bgs, 7,040,000 lbs, United States Commercial Co
CORK—99 bls, Mundet Cork Co
10 bls, Kaufman & Co
BOARDS—1,000 bls, United Cork Co
680 bls, Cork Importing Co
5,399 cartons, Fred Henjes Jr
SHAVINGS—1,900 bls, Mundet Cork Co
VIRGIN—1,650 bls, United Cork Co
2,600 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
WASTE—3,268 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
WOOD—182 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
COTTONSEED MEAL—4,443 bgs, 444,300 lbs, Maurice Pincoff Co
11,023 bgs, 1,102,300 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
6,770 bgs, 677,000 lbs, Ashcraft, Wilkinson & Co
CREAM OF TARTAR—246 bbls, Edward Remus Co
CUTTLEFISH BONES—80 cs, R Koppel
DIVI DIVI—658 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
2,110 bgs, Chase National Bank
FENNEL SEED—200 bgs, I Haber Co
400 bgs, Levy & Levis Co
506 bgs, S B Penick & Co
GINGER—3,240 bgs, Volkart Bros
1,323 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co
500 bgs, Joensson & Cross
200 bgs, H P Winter & Co
200 bgs, C T Wilson & Co
300 bgs, A G Dunn
GLUESTOCK—214 bls, J Gorvers & Co
303 bls, H Remis
FLESHINGS—90 bls, Milligan & Higgins
HIDE CUTTINGS—10 bls, Milligan & Higgins
GYPSUM—4,259 tons, National Gypsum Co
3,300 tons, United States Gypsum Co
HAIR, ANIMAL—7 cs, F H Cone & Co
CATTLE EAR—1 cs, Wilson & Co
CATTLE TAIL—40 bls, F B Woll & Co
4 bls, Wilson & Co
EAR—13 cs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
HORSE—14 cs, Sherman & Co
14 cs, Bank of New York
HORSE TAIL—108 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
HERBS—53 bls, Allaire, Woodward & Co
47 bls, K I Litstar
52 bls, W E Martin
70 bls, R J Prentiss & Co
3 bls, S B Penick & Co
HONEY—233 bbls, J G Paton & Co
91 cs, J G Paton & Co
147 cks, H & S Honey & Wax Co
117 cks, Kane Importing Co
878 crates, Kane Importing Co
LAUREL LEAVES—100 bls, H Marmorek
LEECHES—10 cs, C Jacobvellis
LICORICE ROOT—287 bls, W E Martin
333 bls, R J Prentiss & Co
MANGANESE SULPHATE—61 bgs, W R Grace & Co
MANGROVE BARK—7,100 bgs, Barkey Importing Co
207 bgs, Van Norden & Archibald
MEDICINAL PREPS—50 cs, D C Andrews & Co
31 cs, E Fougera & Co
MENTHOL—119 cs, McKesson & Robbins
53 cs, Vick Chemical Co
56 cs, R J Prentiss & Co
10 cs, Roberts & Co
MICA—848 cs, United States Commercial Co
120 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels
SCRAP—1,631 bgs, P D Pitts Co
OIL, CASTOR—100 dms, W R Grace & Co
350 dms, Harrison & Crosfield
EUCALYPTUS—100 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard

—Continued on page 72

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

July 6, 1945	June 29, 1945	July 7, 1944
133.1	**132.8**	**136.5**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

There was a clear majority of subsiding price views in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. But the curtailment of egg production was the most potent influence—and the general level was again elevated. The textile and leather chemicals division, which provided the uplifting, has gone up almost 30 points over the past twelve months. It is the only one of the ten in the *OPD* group in which the price index is higher than it was a year ago.

The only apparent effect of the holiday was the difference between being at home and being in the office. New demands seldom get beyond the verbal stage. When they do, lack of shipping facilities stops them. So, production in the chemical and related industries is gradually decreasing.

Coatings Pinch Worst In Quick-Drying Lines

OPD Washington Bureau

All types of paints, varnishes, and lacquers will continue in short supply for the duration of the war in the Pacific, the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board said July 6.

Baking or forced-drying synthetic enamels and lacquers, required for coating production-line items, are barely sufficient to meet current military requirements, WPB said. But the supply of these quick-drying finishes is slowly improving, and it is believed that by the fourth quarter of this year requirements for certain highly essential civilian reconversion programs, such as the new domestic mechanical refrigerator and washing machine programs, can be met.

The shortage of protective coatings for production-line items results from critical shortages of basic raw materials, including phthalic allyd resins, chemical plasticizers, butyl alcohol, butyl acetate, and toluene-range aromatic solvents. The governing raw material in most cases will be phthalic alkyd resins, for which no adequate substitute is available.

Chemicals Bureau officials said that allocations for highly essential, approved WPB programs, including domestic mechanical refrigerators and washing machines, were sufficient to care for the estimated production of these items for July, but paint suppliers allocations were drastically reduced, since requests for certain critical raw materials far exceeded requirements.

To assure equitable distribution of coatings to manufacturers of certain civilian reconversion items, paint manufacturers should submit full end-use information on their WPB applications for alkyd resins, including customer's name, gallons of coatings ordered, with specific delivery date, type and number of units customer intends to produce during the month of allocation, and the WPB order governing this production.

The Chemicals Bureau added that manufacturers of highly essential civilian reconversion items who order quick-drying coatings from several suppliers, in the hope of obtaining delivery from at least one source, should discontinue this practice as it causes duplication of allocation requests. This works to the disadvantage of both the paint supplier and the customer, as the invariable result is that all requests have to be reduced. Overordering by a manufacturer likewise causes maldistribution of coatings.

Obituaries

Commander B. Briscoe

Commander Benjamin Briscoe, USNR (retired), a pioneer in the automobile industry and identified with the crude oil, gold mining and growing of tung trees, died in Ocala, Fla., June 26. He was seventy-eight years of age.

Born in Detroit, Comm. Briscoe formed the United States Motor Company and subsequently turned the plant over to the government at the start of World War 1. Following the armistice Comm. Briscoe with a group of others developed a new process for refining crude oil. American rights were assigned to the Barnsdall Oil Company of California. Comm. Briscoe then went to Montreal as an executive in the Frontenac Oil Company later taken over by the Texas Company. For the last five years he had been living in Marion county, Fla., where he experimented in growing tung trees.

John B. DeHaven

John B. DeHaven, president and chairman of the board of Allied Mills, Inc., feed manufacturer, Chicago, died June 25. He was sixty-two years of age. Surviving are his wife, and a son.

Martin J. Gallagher

Martin J. Gallagher, who had been a member of the staff of the Proprietary Association from 1916 until his retirement April 30, 1945, died June 26 in St. Louis as a result of a heart attack.

Clarence A. Hight

Clarence A. Hight, chairman of the board of the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company, died in Annisquam, Mass., June 30. He was seventy-seven years of age.

Mr. Hight became chairman of the board of United States Smelting, Refining and Mining in 1937, after eleven years as president of the concern. His association with the company began when he was engaged as counsel in certain of its legal affairs while he was a member of the Boston law firm of Coolidge & Hight. He resigned from the law firm in 1923 to become vice-president and general counsel of the company.

Pandia A. Ralli

Pandia A. Ralli, president of Ralli Brothers (New York), Inc., importer of jute, burlap, shellac, oil and other products from India, died June 27 in his home in Great Neck, L. I., after an illness of several months. His firm was affiliated with Ralli Brothers of London, a firm more than 100 years old that was founded by his ancestors.

Born in New Orleans, Mr. Ralli long was connected with the family business and had lived in India and London.

Surviving are his mother and two sisters.

Ernest Simon

Ernest Simon, a director of the Mercantile Metal & Ore Corporation, New York, died June 24. He was sixty-

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Casein Exemption Raised to 30,000 Lbs.

OPD Washington Bureau

A shift of controls over the distribution of casein from allocation order M-307 to schedule 113 of M-300 was announced July 6 by the War Production Board, in line with its policy of placing as many allocated chemicals as possible under the control of a single order.

At the same time, the board raised the small order exemption for casein from 6,000 pounds to 30,000 pounds per quarter, to relieve users of much of the paperwork involved in smaller allotments.

Castor Oil Allocated

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has issued War Food Order 137, placing all supplies of castor oil under complete allocation control.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 148, No. 2, July 9, 1945. Published weekly by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John St., New York, N. Y., U. S. A. Tel. REctor 2-9820. Subscription price:—United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America and South America, $5; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1945, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

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Tankcar Daily Reports Suspended by ODT

OPD Washington Bureau

Suspension of daily telegraphic and mail reports from shippers of liquid commodities and railway tankcar operators was announced July 7 by the Office of Defense Transportation. The action, which revokes supplementary order ODT 7 revised No. 1, is effective immediately.

The action was taken because additional tankers have been made temporarily available for the coastwise shipment of petroleum, thus materially relieving the critical railway tankcar shortage, which has existed during practically the entire war period.

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director, said that a careful study is being made of the entire tankcar situation with a view of suspending other liquid commodity transportation regulations as conditions permit. He pointed out, however, that many of the tankers now in coastwise service may be withdrawn late this fall for foreign service, thus causing a tightening in the tankcar situation. In such an event, it might be necessary to reinstate the filing of daily telegraphic and mail reports.

French North Africa Restored to Private Trade

OPD Washington Bureau

Restoration of private trade to French North Africa (Algeria, French Morocco, and Tunisia), effective July 1, was announced by the Foreign Economic Administration in its Current Export Bulletin No. 255, issued July 2. Export license applications for that area will be considered immediately for any of a long list of specified products, including a number of products in the chemicals and allied fields.

The FEA suggested that interested exporters immediately establish trade contacts with French North Africa for these commodities in order to assure a continuous flow of supplies. The export procedure for Group A destinations, as described in Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 18, is being made applicable to French North Africa.

Exporters are cautioned, however, that the restoration of private trade does not affect the import license requirements of French North Africa and that shipments made to that area which are not covered by import licenses may be subject to confiscation upon arrival. Exporters should continue to state the import license number or indicate "none" under question 5 of all export license applications

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Fiber Container Output Increase Expected

Increased production of fiber shipping containers for military and essential civilian uses is expected by the War Production Board as a result of the amendment July 2 of the containerboard conservation order, M-290, to give manufacturers "incentive authorizations" to accept unlimited amounts of containerboard, WPB said.

Manufacturers now receiving "basic authorizations" that permit acceptance of a specific amount of containerboard hereafter will be granted an "incentive authorization" on a monthly basis, to use additional tonnage to produce more fiber shipping containers, now in critical demand, WPB explained.

Producers who wish to fill incentive orders on a monthly basis must apply for written WPB authorization, the agency said. The new provisions require producers, before they may fill the incentive orders, to first fill one-third of their total required production during the initial month of any calendar quarter; two-thirds during the first two months and at least 95 percent of their total required containerboard production during the quarter.

OPA Metals Branch Covers All Metals

OPD Washington Bureau

Merging of the Iron and Steel and Non-Ferrous Metals Price Branches of the Office of Price Administration into a new branch to be known as the Metals Price Branch has been announced. Purpose of the reorganization, OPA said, is to center pricing activities for all metals into a single branch for closer coordination during the industrial reconversion period just ahead.

Warren M. Huff, price executive of the Iron and Steel Price Branch, has been named price executive of the new Metals Branch. Wylie McKinnon, acting price executive of the Non-Ferrous Metals Price Branch, has been named associate price executive of the new Metals Branch. Addison T. Cutler has been named as branch economist. Kurt J. Rahlson has been named chief of the primary and secondary non-ferrous metals section. This section covers refined non-ferrous metals such as copper, lead, zinc, etc., their alloys, and scrap.

WPB Revokes Control On Processing Equipment

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has relaxed or revoked war time control over various types of chemicals processing equipment, including certain types of crushers, ball mills, roller mills, stone mills, pebble mills, dryers, grinders, centrifuges and evaporators.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

A gradual changeover from a system of directly allocating materials to a simplified priorities system which itself will go out of existence around the first of the year for everything except military requirements is now taking place in the functions of the War Production Board. This is to take care of what WPB terms the transition period—the last half of this year—when most all industries will be getting back into peacetime strides.

The program calls for discontinuance of the present AA rating method and the Controlled Materials Plan at the end of the year. It will be replaced by a system in which the AA rating will still be assigned in emergencies as under existing procedures but a new MM rating will be assigned by military agencies. WPB will assign the MM rating only in cases where it is clearly necessary for the war effort or for requirements of similar urgency.

Between now and the end of the year the MM rating will be equivalent to AA-1. Beginning October 1, no more AA ratings will be assigned except for deliveries to be made before January 1 and all AA ratings assigned prior to October 1 calling for deliveries after the end of the year will be cancelled if it doesn't interfere with the war effort. Where the AA ratings are for materials needed by the military but not to be delivered before the end of the year they may be changed over to MM ratings.

WPB will, if necessary, provide additional procedures to give priorities assistance for war-supporting or highly essential civilian purposes. This may be in the form of a new rating junior to the MM rating or some other procedure. Just what it will be will be announced later.

Research Laboratories List

Compilation of the eighth edition of the National Research Council's directory of Industrial Research Laboratories in the Unitel States is now under way. The seventh edition appeared in 1940 and contained information concerning the industrial research laboratories of 2,264 companies and their subsidiaries. With five years intervening between the editions, it is expected that there will be a number of changes and it is hoped that a number of new laboratories will be added.

The term, "research," for the purpose of the directory, is construed as including investigations looking toward the improvement of products or the reduction of cost of manufacture, as well as fundamental research and applied research. It does not apply to laboratories concerned only with commercial testing.

Research men should inquire of the directors of their laboratories whether questionnaires have been received, as those reporting in 1940 will have had their printed statements sent for revision. If no questionnaire has been received, one will we sent upon request to the Library, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

The directory is issued by the National Research Council with no expectation of profit. There is no charge for the inclusion of a statement regarding a laboratory in the publication, and no obligation is incurred in furnishing data.

Drug-Labeling Deadline

Drug manufacturers are reminded that the twelve months' period of grace allowed them by the Food and Drug Administration to revise their labels to conform to the requirements of the new regulations on adequate directions for use under section 502 (f) of the food, drugs, and cosmetics act, is rapidly drawing to a close. Those who haven't taken steps to meet the new requirements—and there are many who haven't according to inquiries coming to FDA—had best get started.

The regulations go into effect October 1, and the agency has no intention of delaying or extending the date. After that date it will be unlawful to sell under an "Rx legend" nontoxic drugs which could just as well be used by the patient if given adequate directions on the label. The new regulations were printed in the Federal Register of October 10, 1944, or copies can be obtained from FDA.

Experimentation Blocked

Much criticism has been directed at WPB lately, particularly from the chemical industry, because of its tight-fisted policy of releasing materials to build laboratories, pilot plants, and experimental shops. Although the board has been turning loose its controls on other things, it has yet to give the "go" sign for such establishments.

No explanation has been given for continuance of this policy, except the general explanation of scarcity of critical materials. And it is quite apparent from what WPB Chairman Krug says that he has no intention of relaxing these controls until there is an improvement in the supply of such materials. He says that applications for assistance to build such experimental facilities will be granted whenever possible "within the framework of existing materials control."

Chemical industry men are having a hard job reconciling this statement with another made in the same breath by Mr. Krug that pilot plants, laboratories, and experimental shops are the seeds from which an improved industrial economy for the future must grow and are the basis of our hopes for a complete return to national vigor and full employment.

Either the "framework of existing materials control" will have to be expanded or the "seeds" can't be planted.

Open Door for Opportunists

Newcomers in business are going to be treated a little more liberally in the matter of getting supplies of scarce materials out of WPB. Hereafter, applications for production materials or for production quotas are not generally to be denied on the ground that the applicants have not previously been engaged in the production involved.

The policy of WPB, of "taking care" of established businesses and letting newcomers wait until supplies are more plentiful has never been generally satisfactory, but it continued until Congress finally stepped in, "in the interest of little business," to force its modification. This latest relaxation is the result of the demands of returning vets who want to get into businesses for themselves.

The door is now opened very wide to newcomers. The only exception to the policy of giving newcomers a fair share of the available supplies of materials, will be in the case of certain materials, and where there are special circumstances that make it impracticable or highly undesirable because of the war economy.

OPA Applies Brakes

The War Production Board has loosened up on many of its controls over the past several weeks so that industries reconverting from war production can get started making things for civilians, but the thing that is holding back the appearance of many of these products on the markets is the delays encountered in OPA on prices.

People who make the parts and supply the materials that will go into the finished products seem to be making but little headway with OPA on their price problems. They report that it is just as hard to get a new price from OPA as it ever was, because OPA is still looking at the overall profits of the manufacturer, rather than the profit-and-loss sheet of the particular item on which a new price is sought.

OPA's job naturally is to hold-the-line, but unless the log jam on prices of the parts and materials that go into the finished product is broken, it is feared that the time when these

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Amyl Alcohol, Acetate Now Under M-340

OPD Washington Bureau

In line with decreased military requirements for amyl alcohol, amyl acetate and synthetic camphor, the War Production Board has removed these chemicals from direct allocation control of order M-300, the general chemicals allocation order, and transferred them to order M-340, the miscellaneous chemicals order, WPB has announced. Turpene hydrocarbon resins were also added to the controls of the order.

Order M-340 assures the meeting of military and other essential needs of these chemicals, but provides the assistance for obtaining the remaining materials covered by the order. Simultaneous with the transfer of the chemicals from M-300, Schedule 75 (Synthetic Camphor) and Schedule 100 (Amyl Alcohol and Amyl Acetate) of M-300 were revoked.

WPB explained that relaxation of controls on amyl alcohol and amyl acetate are now possible because of reduced military requirements for the chemicals for the manufacture of penicillin. Amyl alcohol and amyl acetate are also used for the manufacture of protective coatings.

According to the provisions of the order, use of amyl alcohol and amyl acetate for the production of pencillin is classified as "preferred." The order restricts the classification of "preferred" for the chemicals to be used in the production of protective coatings to orders where amyl acetate and amyl alcohol are directly called for in the specifications.

"Preferred" orders are purchase orders for chemicals governed by M-340, to be delivered ultimately to, or incorporated in, materials for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, United States Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration, Panama Canal, Office of Scientific Research and Development, Veterans Administration and Lend-Lease.

Reduced military needs for syn-

—Continued on page 62

CMP Symbols Z-1 And Z-2 Cancelled

OPD Washington Bureau

All allotments of materials for the third and subsequent quarters that are identified by the Controlled Materials Plan allotment symbols Z-1 and Z-2 have been canceled, effective July 1, the War Production Board announced.

All preference ratings assigned to production schedules for the third and subsequent quarters that are identified by those symbols applied to or extended to orders calling for delivery after July 1, 1945, also have been canceled, WPB said. The order was contained in direction 73 to CMP Regulation No. 1.

Single-Trip Containers May Be Reused

Single-trip drums (ICC Specification No. 17-E) may be used again for the distribution of inflammable liquids, flash-point 20 degrees to 80 degrees F, if retested and approved for service by the Bureau of Explosives . . . by authority of Section 28 (h) as amended in supplement 6 to H. A. Campbell's Freight Tariff No. 4, ICC No. 4. Applications for reuse should be addressed to H. A. Campbell, chief inspector, Bureau of Explosives, 30 Vesey street, New York 7, N. Y. No special permission is required where liquids flash below eighty degrees F . . . classified as non-inflammable!

Bennet A. Porter Heads Fruit Insect Division

OPD Washington Bureau

Bennet A. Porter has been named to head the Division of Fruit Insect Investigations in the Bureau of Entomogoly and Plant Quarantine, Dr. P. N. Annand, chief of the bureau announced July 5. Dr. Porter will succeed Delos L. Van Dine, who retired from government service on June 30 after serving as head of the fruit insect work since February, 1933. Dr. Porter has been connected with the work of the division that he will now head since June 8, 1917.

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Photographic—Filter (U.S. 2276204) for light of wavelengths less than 4600 Angstrom units.

Butylbenzamide, Normal

Insecticide and Fungicide—Synergist for pyrethrins in oil-base flysprays

Di-N-methylglycinonitrile

Insecticide and Fungicide—Claimed (Canad. 414667 and 414672) as fumigant

Ethyl Trithio-orthoacetate

Chemical—Organic compound offered (Brit. 556815) as undoubtedly interesting to chemists

Furfurylamine

Rubber—Starting point (U.S. 2150-422, 2150423, 2150424, and 2150425) in making vulcanizing accelerators by condensing with carbon bisulphide

2-Hydroxy-5-alpha-alpha-gammagammatetramethyl-N-butyldiphenyl

Disinfectant — Claimed (U.S. 2248-401) as disinfectant

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U.S. 2248-401) as preservative

Suggested as preservative for proteins and similar organic compounds and industrial and commercial compositions thereof

N.Y. Purchasing Agents Name Whitely to Post

John A. Whitely, manager of purchases of Pan-American Petroleum & Export Company, was elected chairman of the oil company buyers of the Purchasing Agents Association of New York at a meeting held in the Princeton Club, New York, June 20. He succeeds W. H. Bratches of Shell Oil Company. At the same time it was announced that R. M. Morrison of the Texas Company was reappointed national chairman of the Oil Company Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

The national group with a membership of 220, including the New York Group, represent the principal oil company purchasing officials buying for domestic and foreign petroleum operations. One of the activities of the group is to initiate programs affecting purchasing for presentation to A.P.I.; A.S.M.E.; N.A.M. and other associations.

WPB Discontinues 'One-Letter' Plan

OPD Washington Bureau

Extensions of authorizations for use of allocated chemicals under the "one-letter" plan instituted in February by the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board have been discontinued, WPB has reported. Hereafter, applicants requesting an extension of authorization are required to use separate forms and letters required by the governing M-300 schedule or other order.

The simplified procedure (the "one-letter" plan) had permitted a person requesting an extension of his authorization to use allocated chemicals to write a single letter to WPB listing all allocated chemicals and allied products for which an extension of authorization for use was requested beyond the limit set by Order M-300 or any other Chemicals Bureau order.

Surplus Chemicals Offered

A list of chemicals offered for sale by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a disposal agency designated by the Surplus Property Board, has been compiled. Bids for the materials may be made to the various regional offices or with the corporation at 811 Vermont avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

Acid, 1-Amino-2 naphthol-4-sulfonic—6,875 grams, Denver, Colo.

Acid, Arsenic, Anhydride — 150 pounds, Savannah, Ga.

Acid, Hydrobromic — 150 pounds, Denver, Colo.

Acid, Hydrofluoric — 160 pounds; Camp Stewart, Ga.

Acid, Butyric—1,107 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; 2,160 pounds, San Antonio, Tex.; 3,870 pounds, Atlanta, Ga.; 3,179 pounds. Ogden, Utah.

Acid, Hydrobromic — 150 pounds, Denver. Colo.

Acid, Hydrocyanic—180 pounds, Ellington Field, Tex.; 300 pounds, Fort Sill, Okla.; 240 pounds, Tulsa, Okla.; 540 pounds, Camp Chaffee, Ark.; 447 pounds, Foster Field, Tex.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—160 pounds, Camp Stewart, Ga.

Acid, Molybdic—200 pounds, Savannah, Ga.; 148 pounds, San Francisco, Calif.; 148 pounds, Binghamton, N. Y.

Acid, Phosphoric—641 gallons, Atlanta, Ga.; 262 gallons, Memphis, Tenn.

Acid, Phosphotungstic—900 ounces, San Francisco, Calif.; 749 ounces, Denver, Colo.; 814 ounces, Binghamton, N. Y.

Acid, Potassium Phthalate—24,960 grams, Binghamton, N. Y.; 90,000 grams, Savannah, Ga.

Acid, Sulfosalicylic—2,000 ounces, San Francisco, Calif; 250 pounds, Denver, Colo.

Acid, Sulfurous—1,331 pounds, Ogden, Utah; 325 pounds, San Francisco, Calif; 1,265 pounds, Denver, Colo.

Abrasive, Paste—59,000 jars, Louisville, Ky.

Alcohol, Denatured—770 gallons, Savannah, Ga.; 918 gallons, Chicago, Ill.

Alcohol, Ethyl—4,680 gallons, Edgewood Arsenal.

Alcohol, Polyvinyl—12,175 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; 7,343 pounds, Chicago, Ill.

Alizarin Red S — 35,500 grams, Louisville, Ky.

Alum, Potassium—325 pounds, Atlanta, Ga.

Alum, Potassium — 15,120 pounds, Sharonville, Ohio.

Aluminum Oxide — 699 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Amine — 3,431 gallons, Oakland, Calif.

Ammonium Acetate — 3,145 pounds, Louisville, Ky.

Ammonium Bromide — 500 pounds, Binghamton, N. Y.

Ammonium Bromide—267 lbs, Schenectady, N. Y.

Ammonium Carbonate—331 pounds, Metuchen, N. J.

Ammonia Aqua — 12,572 pounds, Granite City, Ill.

Ammonia Molybdate — 75 pounds, St. Louis, Mo.

Ammonium Sulphate — 518 pounds, Buffalo, N. Y.

Anilin Hydrochloride—2,467 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Anneal Salt—14,800 pounds, Detroit, Mich.

Antimony Trisulfide — 180 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; 395 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Arsenic Sulphide — 105 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Azocarmine B—5,980 grams, Schenectady, N. Y.

Bakelite Resin—406 pounds, Philadelphia, Pa.; sheet, 81 sheets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Barium Carbonate — 7,400 pounds, Joliet, Il.

Barium Chloride—362 pounds, Binghamton, N. Y.

Barium Nitrate—67,500 pounds, Elkton, Md.

Barium Sulphate — 163 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Benzidin—200 ounces, Atlanta, Ga.; 400 ounces, Louisville, Ky.; 519 ounces, Binghamton, N. Y; 500 ounces, Savannah, Ga.; 4,000 grams, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Bismarck Brown-Y—13,000 grams, San Francisco, Calif.; 6,750 grams, Binghamton, N. Y.

Bleaching Powder, 60,000 pounds, Atlanta, Ga.; 580,390 pounds, Memphis, Tenn.

Blue Toner—210 pounds, Haledon, N. J.

Boiler Cleaning Chemical, 275 gallons, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Boiler Compound—2,400 pounds, Tooele, Utah; 3,231 pounds, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Boiler Cleaner Compound, 450 pounds, Camp Hulen, Texas.

Boiler, Controller, Corrosion—110 gallons, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Bottom Black—5 drums, College Point, L. I.

Bromine—337 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Calcium Arsenate — 6,000 pounds, Rohwer, Ark.

Calcium Carbide—4,300 pounds, Milwaukee, Wis.; 10,540 pounds, Auburn, Wash.: 7,800 pounds, Milwaukee, Wis.

Calcium Chloride—12,600 pounds, Camp Howze, Texas.

Calcium Chloride—2,540 pounds, Schenectady, N. Y.

Calcium Cyanide — 250 pounds, Bronx, N. Y.

Calcium Hypochlorite—8,420 pounds, San Bernardino, Calif.

Calcium Nitrate—2,310 pounds, Salinas. Calif.

Calcium Phosphate—300 pounds, Salinas, Calif.

Calcium Polysulphide—100 gallons, East St. Louis, Il.

Calcium Silicide—2,300 pounds, Huntsville, Ala.; 6,345 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Calcium Sulphate—240 pounds, Salinas, Calif.

Cap Sealing Compound—1,700 gallons, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark.; 119.5 pounds, Hanford, Calif.

Carbon Disulphide—999 pounds, Savannah, Ga.

Carbon, Activated—250,225 pounds, Barstow, Calif.; 341,078 pounds, Seattle, Wash.

Carbon Removal Compound—14,858 gallons, Memphis, Tenn.

Cellulose Acetate—349 sheets, Lathrop, Calif.; 1,200 pounds, Denver, Colo.; 1,405 pounds, Springfield, Ill.; 620,872 strips, Lawrence, Mass.; 1,000 sheets, Sharonville, Ohio.

Charcoal (in pounds)—21,000, Auburn, Wash.; 3,000 blocks, Louisville, Ky.; 1,034,612, Chicago, Ill.; 166,308, Fostoria, Ohio; 583,654, Columbus, Ohio; 92,041, Hanford, Calif.; 231,501, Zanesville, Ohio; 63,658, Huntsville, Ala.; 107,659, Akron, Ohio; 1,599,395, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Coaltar — 900 pounds, Frederick, Md.; 600 gallons, Seattle, Wash.; 1,000 pounds, Schenectady, N. Y.; liquid, 165 gallons, Orchard Grove, Ill.

Copper Arsenate—26 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Copper Naphthenate — 275 gallons, Granite City, Ill.

Corn Dextrin—15,510 pounds, Cordova, Tenn.

Diachloramine T—65 pints, Camp Carson, Colo.

Dinitrobenzene — 31 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Dinitronaphthalene — 100 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Dinitritoluene — 95 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Drawing Compound—46,418 pounds, and 4,869 gallons, Detroit, Mich.

Dye - chrysoidine Y — 200 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; coaltar, O.D., 1,330 pounds, Camp Blanding, Fla.; O-T Dark blue, 131 pounds, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; cotton, greenish olive, 128 pounds, Hanford, Calif.; cotton dark blue, 375 pounds, Camp Chaffee, Ark.; green, 250 pounds, Frederick, Md.; impregnating, 3,944 pounds, Huntsville, Ala.; orange, 19,-930 pounds, Kansas City, Mo.; smoke-colored orange, 2,247 pounds, New York; wool dark blue, 498 pounds, Ft. Worth, Tex.; dark blue wool, 229 pounds, Camp Chaffee, Ark.; wool blue, 500 pounds, Camp Howze, Tex.; fast green, 3,880 grams, Schenectady, N. Y.; 12,000 grams, St. Louis, Mo.; 2,000 grams, Atlanta, Ga.

Emulsion—8,800 pounds, North Little Rock, Ark.

Ether, Grade A — 25,271 quarts, Memphis, Tenn.; 1,135 quarts, Springfield, Ill.

Ferrous Sulphate—500 pounds, Baxter Springs, Kans.

Fertilizer—81,400 pounds, Rohwer, Ark.

Finish, Protective — 553 gallons, Huntsville, Ala.

Flux—255 pounds, Toledo, Ohio; 1,200 pounds and 825 quarts, Lawrence, Mass.; 170 pounds, Fitchburg, Mass.

Fungicide — 490 pounds, Salinas, Calif.; 2,200, Rohwer, Ark.

Glue, Animal—726 pints and 4,800 ounces, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; bone, 18,049 pounds, Salt Lake City, Utah; water resistant, 1,000 pounds, Chicago, Ill.; hide, 2,100 pounds, Atlanta, Ga., 700 pounds, Salt Lake City, Utah; liquid, 451 pounds, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark., and 260 gallons, Fresno, Calif.; marine, 2,950 pounds, Huntsville Arsenal, Ala.; urea aldehyde, 14,680 pounds, South Bend, Ind.

Glycerin — 110 gallons, Pine Bluff, Ark.; 440 gallons, Granite City, Ill.

Graphite Paste—207 pounds, Omaha, Neb.

Insect Exterminating—3,025 gallons, Fresno, Calif.

Insecticide—1,400 pounds, Rohwer, Ark.

Insulating Compound—2,784 pounds, Point Pleasant, Va.

Insulation, Adhesive Glue—930 gallons, Portland, Ore.

Insulation Compound—7,440 pounds, Auburn, Wash.

Insulation Putty Compound—75 gallons, Portland, Ore.

Iron by Reduction—1,500 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Isopropyl Mercaptan—565 gallons, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

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WPB Establishes New Priorities Policy

OPD Washington Bureau

Policies in accordance with which limited priorities assistance (preference ratings and allotments) may be granted for civilian production materials in the United States and Canada during the third and fourth quarter of 1945 are set forth in a regulation issued July 3 by the War Production Board.

The new regulation, Priorities Regulation No. 28, explains the general policies that WPB will follow in granting priorities assistance for the third and fourth quarters of 1945. It also lists a number of special instances in which individual aid may be granted certain manufacturers.

When "general" priorities assistance has already been granted for certain items for the third quarter, no further "general" assistance will ordinarily be given to individual manufacturers beyond the third-quarter level for additions or new production except under the following exceptions:—

1. A particular L or M order may provide for increased production of the product controlled by the order during the third or fourth quarter. In such case the order will describe who is eligible to apply, the time for filing and the applicable form.

2. Where manufacturers of a particular product are being given "general" priorities assistance, WPB, within the limits of available material, will give equitable treatment to newcomers and former manufacturers of the product as well as to any manufacturer of the item, with "general" priorities assistance, who has been producing it below his normal minimum rate because of military orders for other products and the military orders have been canceled or reduced.

3. Increased assistance may be granted if a manufacturer needs it in order to meet military requirements for his product that he did not contemplate at the time he filed application for third-quarter assistance.

Beyond these limits, the regulation states, it will not be WPB policy to give any priority assistance for production materials except to meet military requirements or in very exceptional cases. Applications for such assistance will not be approved unless WPB finds that refusal would cause serious and exceptional hardship and then only if the applicant cannot get the minimum delivery needed without additional assistance, and after assuring that giving such assistance will not interfere with war or war-supporting requirements.

Chemists Institute Honors W.V. Evans

Ward V. Evans, chairman of the department of chemistry at Northwestern University, will receive the 1945 Honorary Scroll Award of the American Institute of Chemists from the Chicago chapter of the institute, it was announced today by Gustav Egloff, president of the institute. The award will be presented at a meeting in the Fall. Prof. Evans will receive the honor for his outstanding achievements in the field of chemistry, as a great teacher, as an industrial consultant, and for his high civic spirit.

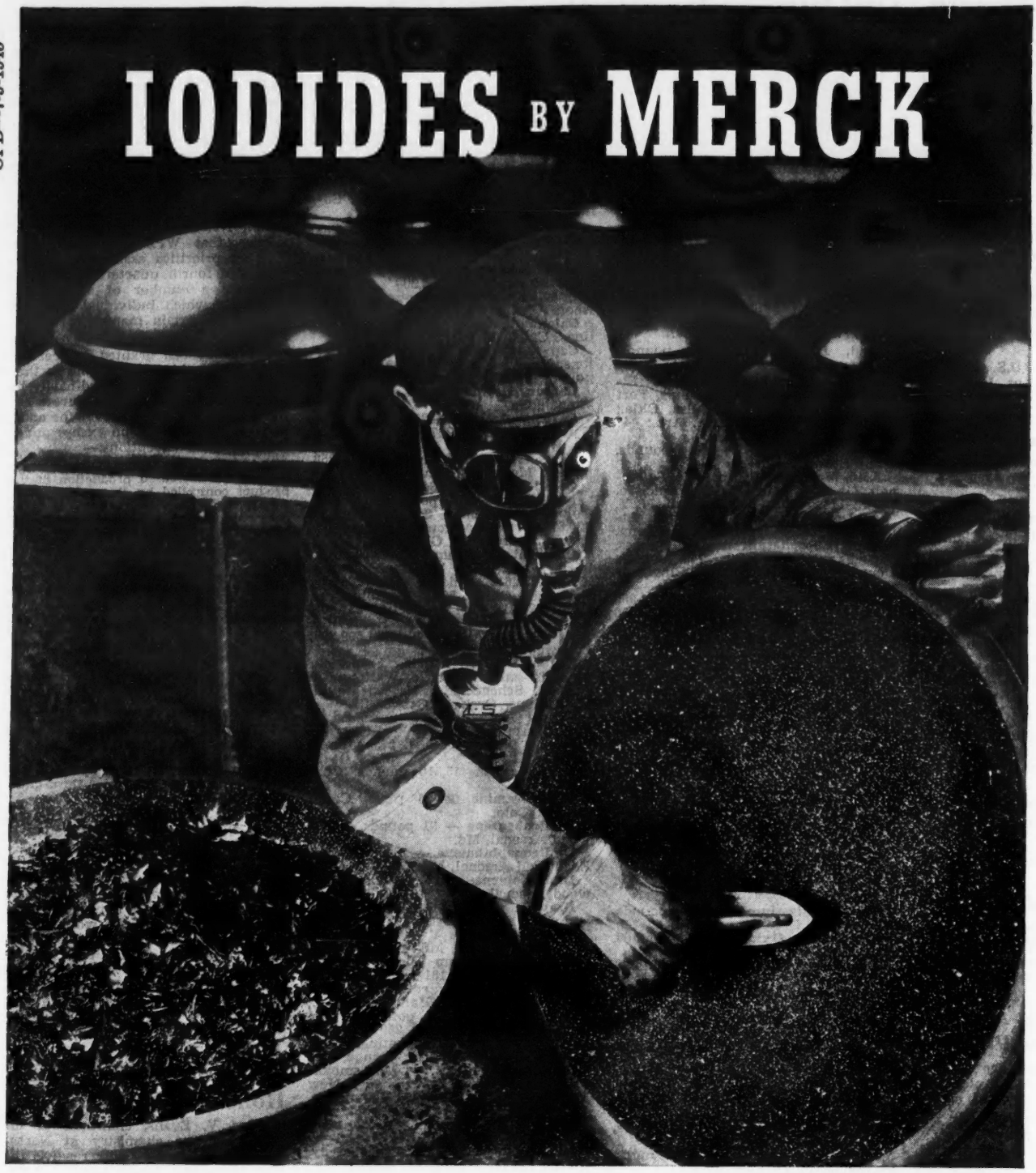
A national authority on explosives, Prof. Evans will retire from Northwestern on Sept. 1, after having been a member of the faculty since 1916. During World War I he served as an expert in the testing of high explosives with the Bureau of Mines.

Midwest Research Institute Adds to Staff

Dr. George E. Ziegler, physicist on the staff of the Midwest Research Institute, has been appointed executive scientist in charge of all project production, it is announced by Harold Vagtborg, president. Dr. Ziegler, formerly chairman of the physics section of the Armour Research Foundation, Chicago, directed the development of the wire sound recorder.

Others appointed to head various departments of the institute include Dr. George W. Ward, geologist and mineralogist, chairman of inorganic chemistry; Dr. C. L. Shrewsbury, chairman of agricultural research; Dr. Frank H. Trimble, physicist, chairman of applied physics research, and Dr. Carl M. Marberg, chairman of organic chemistry.

IODIDES BY MERCK



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Ammonium Iodide
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Potassium Iodide Mixtures
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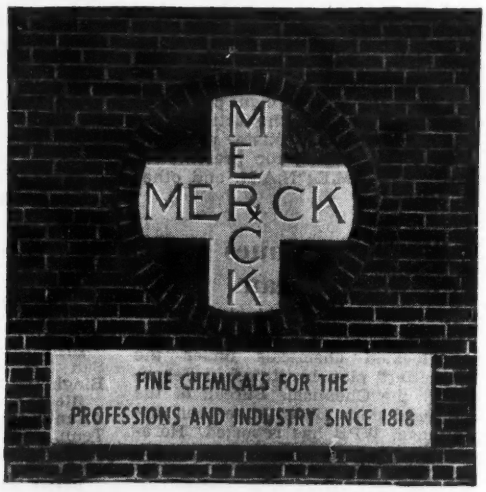
Thymol Iodide
and other Iodine Salts



ARMY E NAVY
Speed the Victory with War Bonds

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

July 6, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .37

Acetic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- .08½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06 - .07

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .00 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride,[6] (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb.-lots.. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .46 - .59
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .40 - .54

Freigtht equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic,[6] fib. dms., works....lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00- —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Acid, cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -15.60
Camphoric,[6] cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Caprylic, 90%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech.,[7] ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1,7] split, ret. dms.lb. Nominal
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,7] dist., dms.....lb. .17½- .19¼
Corn oil, s.l.,[1,7] dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1,7] s.d., ret. dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
Cresylic,[2,6] dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks., lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, cns., dms., works..lb. .85 - 1.10
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn.....lb. .21 - .23
kgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, acid basis. lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns, lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less. lb. .26 - .26½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric,[3] dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. .21½- .22
dms., spot.....lb. .21½- .22
tanks, dlvd., E.....lb. .17½- .19½

Acid, maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit ...lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .09½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic,[3] dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms.....kilo. 7.00 - 7.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric,[6] 38°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra, lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[3] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1,7] s.d., tanks, works, lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Phosphoric,[6] food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lms. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.03
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E... gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,7] s.d., dms., works, lb. .11¾- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1,7] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .16¾- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .15¾- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾- —
W of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .19¼- —

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., wks..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —

Acid, tannic, tech., bbls., dms.lb. .71 - .72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs... lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Thioglycolic, highly purified, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 3.50 - 7.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.15 - —
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - .41
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,7] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, d m s ., works..lb. .32 - .33
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] powd., bbls....lb. 1.94 - 2.02
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 1.89 - 1.97
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, dlvd. .....lb. .20 - —
Amyl[6] ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .1980- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1830- —
tankwagons, frt. alld. lb. 1880- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Caprylic,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Denatured,[1,5,6] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .62
tanks, E. dlvd.....gal. .50 - —

tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....lb. .59 - .62
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .60
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD28H).
SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .58½- .61½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .62
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .68
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[2,6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¾

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

[7]—WFA Orders

Alcohol, ethyl[6], 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal. 17.67 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. 17.70½-17.73½
tanks..gal. 17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., works..gal. 18.62 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. 18.65½-18.68½
tanks..gal. 18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works..lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., incl., l.c., dlvd..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd..gal. .31½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd..gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms..lb. 2.10 - —
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, dms., works..lb. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - —
Aldol,[6] dms., works..lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms..gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs..lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock..long-ton. 67.50 - —
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12, insurance $1 per long ton.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms..lb. .76 - 1.60
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs..lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
Allyl bromide, cbys, 5,000 lbs, works..lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs..lb. .28 - .33
Curacao, kgs..lb. .48 - .49
Socotrine, kgs..lb. 4.80 - 4.89
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls..lb. .32 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls..lb.
Alphapicoline, ref., dms., works, frt. equald..[5]b .23½- .23½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. .82 - —
tanks, works..gal. .77 - —
Alpnaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. works..lb. .1390- —
tanks, works..lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp..gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Alum ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 tons. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Alum potash-chrome, bbls..lb. .12½- .15
soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
soda, dlvd..100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
acetate, basic, solu., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
20%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls..lb. .25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works..lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH_3), dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point, lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03½- .03½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works..lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works..lb. .19¾- —
Alumina hydroxide, dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .73 - —
contract, works..lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms..lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls..lb. .25 - .26
Napthenate,[6] 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract..lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms..lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.26
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%,[3,5,6] c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l..lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink 150-lb. dms..lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .59 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
lithe, 159-lb. dms..lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms..lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms., lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100 lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins..oz. 13.50 -14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton. 59.00 - —
pure, cyls..lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton. 69.00 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys..lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l..lb. .02¾- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton. 65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l..lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls..lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls..lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls..lb. .28 - —
dms..lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns..lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls..lb. .75 - —
dms..lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls..lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms..lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots..lb. 3.71 - —
jars..lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs..lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms..lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate.
domestic, bgs., c.l., shipping points..ton. 50.00 - —
bulk, same basis..ton. 46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-limestone,[6] 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton. 32.50 - —
Oleate, dms..lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls..lb. .23 - —
dms..lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs..lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs..lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls..lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofuoride,[6] bbls..lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms..lb. .34 - —
paste, dms..lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works..lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] bulk, inland producing ovens..ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports..ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works..lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works..lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls..lb. .55 - —
jars..lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls..lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.15 - —
Amyl acetate,[6] ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¼- .16¼
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .19
tanks, dlvd..lb. .11½- .17¼
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms..lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works..lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .102 - —
tanks, works..lb. .08¼- —
Nitrite, USP, bots..lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots..lb. .75 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works..lb. .42 - —

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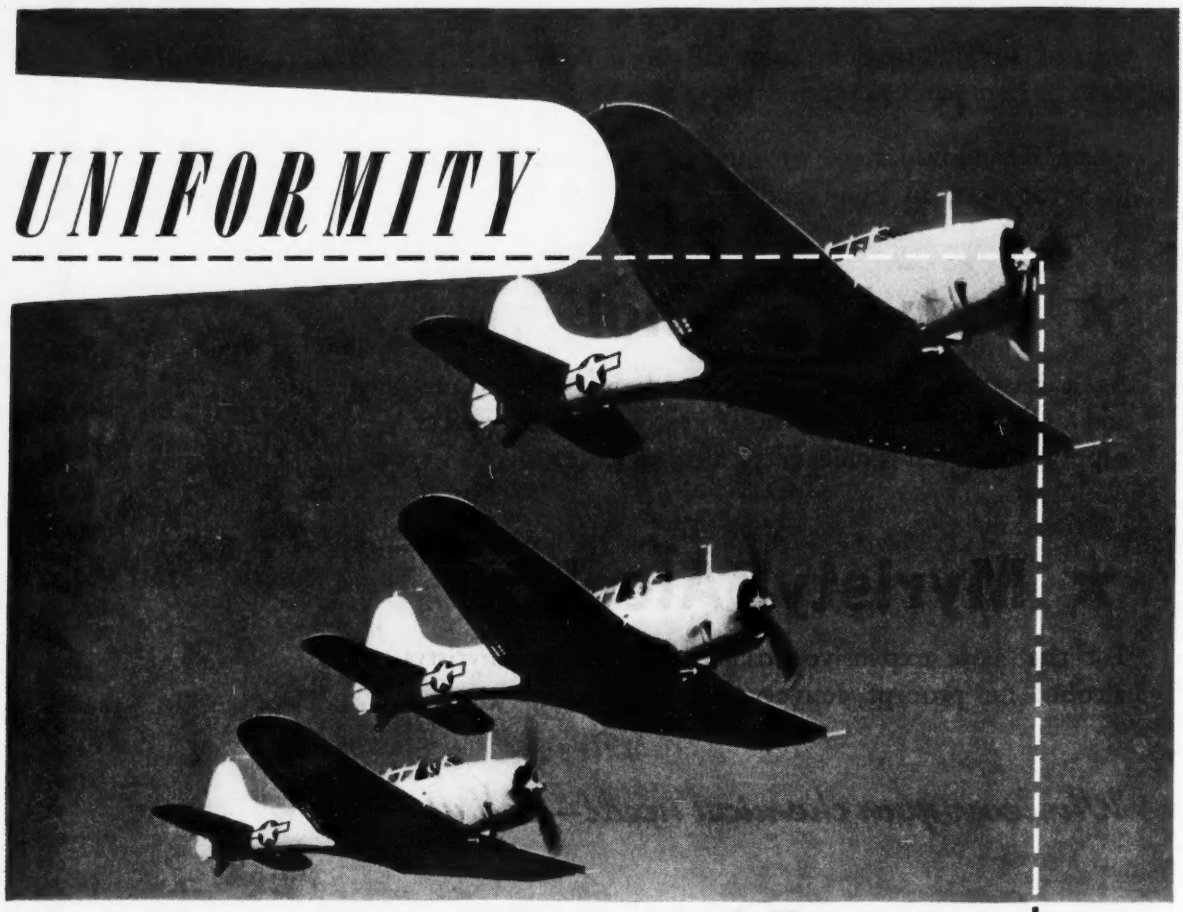
Amylene mixed, dms., c.l., works, lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .662
NF, dms....lb. 2.60 - 3.60
Angelica atropurpurea root, dms., bis..lb. .80 - 1.35
Angostura bark, bls....lb. .21 - .22
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Bulgarian, bgs....lb. No stocks
Cyprus, bgs....lb. .28½ Nom.
Mexican, futures, bgs....lb. .22½- .23
Syrian, bgs....lb. .22 - .22½
Turkish, bgs....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs....lb. .06½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. 55 -
90%, bbls., works....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1 6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Antimony, needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l....lb. .15½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l....lb. .16¾- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1 6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots....lb 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls....lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide.. bots..oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos, 100% purity, kilo 80.00 -82.00
Arnica flowers, bls....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls...lb. .10 - .10¾
Arsenic,[6] chloride (arsenous), bots., lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous)
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis....ton.44.60 - —
c.l., same basis....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis....ton.33.00 - —
c.l., same basis....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis....ton.28.50 - —
c.l., same basis....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis....ton.26.50 - —
c.l., same basis....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis....ton.22.50 - —
c.l., same basis....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis....ton.19.00 - —
c.l., same basis....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis....ton.16.50 - —
c.l., same basis....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis....ton.15.50 - —
c.l., same basis....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l....ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l....ton.55.00 - —
Asphaltum, Egyptian....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.20 - —
270-295°F fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-390°F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05¼- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., c.l., Texas refy..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots....oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots....oz. 5.75 - 6.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs....lb. .90 - .95
Barbital, dms....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate,[6] natural, 90% thruugh 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[5] bgs., c.l., works, ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.80.60 - —
Barium dioxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls....lb. .18 Nom
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .12 - .14
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .13 - .16
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls....lb. .09½- .10
kgs....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls....lb. .72 - 1.00
Root, bls....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms....lb. .85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allo. up to 2c. per gal., gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys....lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns....lb. .59 - .60
dms....lb. .55 - .56
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate,[6] a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride,[6] cbys., frt. equal..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Propionate, bots....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Benzylisoeugenol, bots....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls....lb. .30 - .36
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, works....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls....lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots....lb. 3.00 - —
jars....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.55
bots., cns....lb. 1.59 - 1.66
X-ray, 5-lb. bots....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cns....lb. 2.54 - 2.60
Sulphocarbolate, bots....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb .14 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l, same basis. lb. .11 - —
4 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon, beads, compressed,[6] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0625- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse...lb. .092 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .092 - —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse...lb. .03 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse., lb. .03 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works....lb. 08½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .38½- —



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Black, mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls....lb. .90 - .95
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Black Indian hemp root, bls....lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bags, c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3] dms., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis.....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugutive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic.....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis, lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
Blue, violet, tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluenag root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.)
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Borax,[3] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol.....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Brown, sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .04 - 10
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .08 - 10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis.....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh.....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles, lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles, lb. .05⅞- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05⅝- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .83 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .56 - .57
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,8] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1760- —
tankwagons, same basis, lb. .1810- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1,8] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works.. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] ingots or sticks, dlvd lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. .95 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
smaller lots.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse, works, ft. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,2,6] dms., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
dlvd.....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd., ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.00 -44.50

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms.....lb. .57 - .59
cns.....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms., lbs.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .97 - .97½
less than 10, works.....lb. .98 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frts. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0680
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —

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MAGNESIUM OXIDE HEAVY CALCINED
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE PURE FOOD
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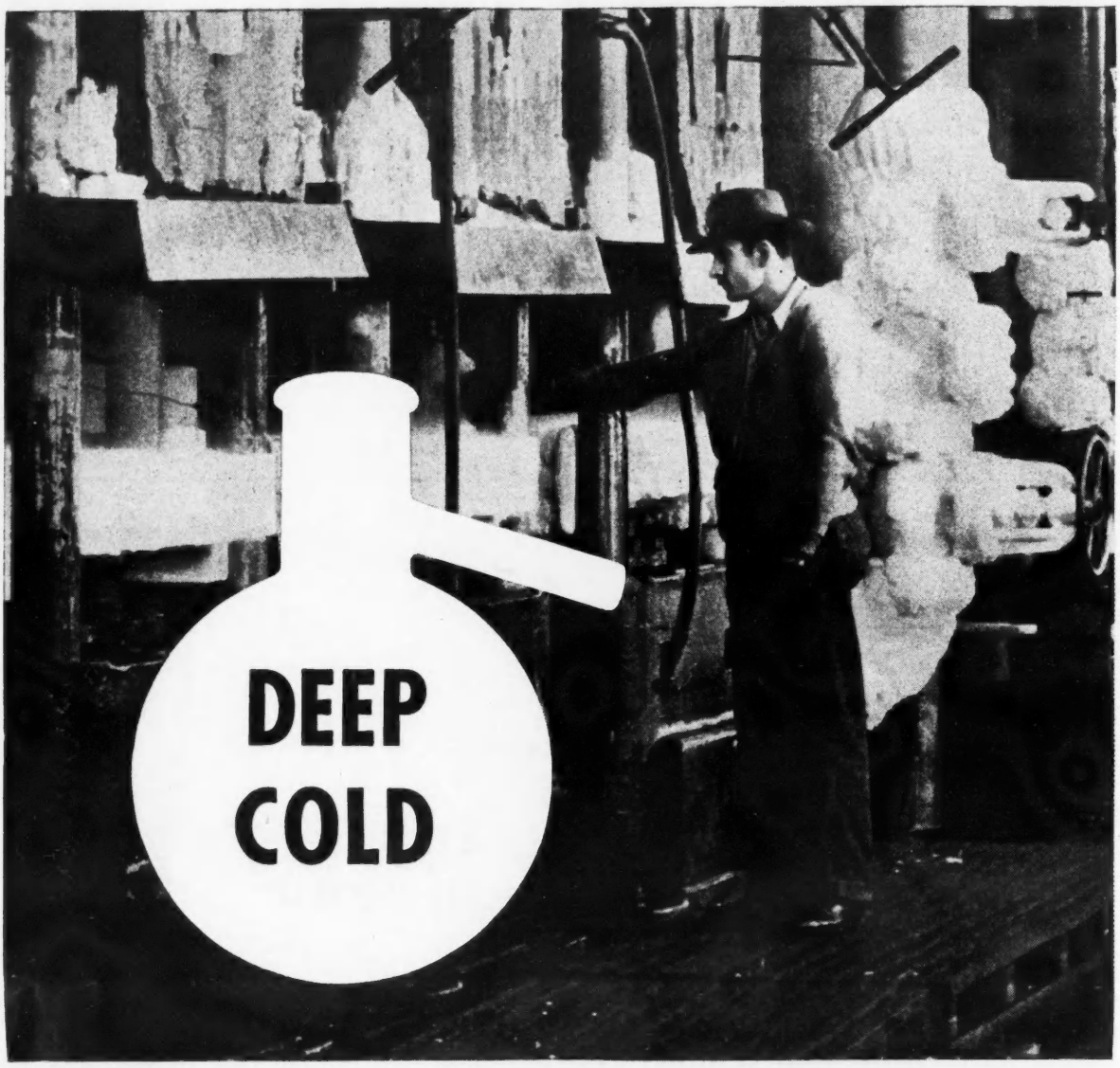
Calcium silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l., works	lb.	.25	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26	- .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).			
Sulphide 70%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	45.00	- —
80,% bgs., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	- —
luminous, tins, works	lb.	1.00	- —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls	lb.	.49	- .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms.,	lb.	.13¼	- .19⅛
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
fine particle size, works,	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls	lb.	3.25	- —
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms	lb.	2.56	- 2.57
Camphor,[4] natural	lb.	No stocks	
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.42	- —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½	- —
5 to 9 bbls	lb.	.45	- —
1 to 4 bbls	lb.	.46	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.48	- .58
Camphor, synthetic, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots,	lb.	.69	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.71	- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.82	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.83	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.84	- —
Camphor monobromated, dms.	lb.	3.20	- —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Cantharides	lb.	No stocks.	
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)			
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls	gal.	.70	- 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, futures	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Canadian, bgs	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs.	lb.	.72	- .73
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.80	- —
98%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.75	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85	- —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	- —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.60	- —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21⅛	- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾	- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07	- .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	- .08½
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06	- .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] c.p., dms., c.l.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	- —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.78	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07	- —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.60	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal	1.14	- —
Carbon tetrachloride, Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.94	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.09	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.17	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.27	- —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.,	gal.	.83	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.90	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.07	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.17	- —
USP, cbys	lb.	.17	- .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	1.45	- 1.80
medium, cs	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
decorticated, cs	lb.	.66	- .67
green, bgs	lb.	.64	- .65
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units.		.50	- —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.85	- —
50 grams, dlvd	gram.	2.90	- —
in vegetable oil, 8,800 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units.		.55	- —
dms., works. 1,000,000 units		.50	- —
Carvol, bots	lb.	22.50	-23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.32	- .35
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾	- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point.	lb.	.22	- .24
20 to 99, same basis	lb.	.22¼	- .24¼
less than 20 bgs. same basis.	lb.	.22¾	- .24¾
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis	lb.	.23½	- .25⅛
20 to 99, same basis	lb.	.23¾	- .25⅝
less than 20 bgs	lb.	.24¼	- .25¾
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.17½	- .18⅛
rennet-precip., unground, bgs, 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.19	- .20
Cassia,[1,7]	lb.	No stocks	
Cassia fistula, bakts	lb.	.26	- .28
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports	long ton.	82.00	-83.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works	unit-ton.	2.90	- —
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.00	-13.00
synth., bots	lb.	19.00	- —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.90	- —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms.	lb.	3.25	- —
Catnep, bls	lb.	.65	- .66
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs	lb.	.23	- .23½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	.30	- —
granules, ctns., same basis.	lb.	.35	- —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47	- —
smaller pkgs. works.	lb.	.48	- —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.43	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.44	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	- —
smaller pkgs., works.	lb.	.46	- —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.			
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5%) propionyl content, 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45	- —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46	- —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47	- —
smaller pkgs., works.	lb.	.48	- —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.			
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	.30	- —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.60	- —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.35	- —
kgs., works	lb.	.37	- —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.50	- —
smaller lots, bgs., works.	lb.	2.00	- —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾	- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00	- —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.50	- —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.00	- —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs.	lb.	.35	- .40
Roman, bls	lb.	No stocks	
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	31.25	- —
bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works,	ton.	31.00	-33.75
briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	35.00	- —
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	-41.00
granular, all grades, bgs., incl., works.	ton.	44.00	- —
screenings, bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works.	ton.	23.65	- —
Pinewood,[1,6] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping points	ton.	20.00	- —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton.	30.20	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	41.00	- —
Willow, powd., bbls	lb.	.06	- .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] standard 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.22	- 3.55
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.47	- 3.80
tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.62	- 2.95
powdered, 65% tannin, bags			
extra, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.46	- 8.32
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.21	- 9.07
Chillies (see Pepper, red).			
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.60	- —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	8.50	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-15.50
wet-grd., silkbolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	12.50	- —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	19.00	-24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	41.00	- —
Chloral hydrate, jars	lb.	.93	- .98
dms.	lb.	.90	- .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.	lb.	.32	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35	- —
1-lb. bots., ex whse	lb.	1.25	- —
Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.05¼	- —
contracts	lb.	.05¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼	- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75	- —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
2. wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
1. wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms	lb.	.20	- .23
USP, dms	lb.	.30	- .33
Chloropicrin, coml, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.80	- —
100-lb. cyls., same basis	lb.	.82	- —
23-lb. cyls., ex whse	lb.	1.00	- —
1-lb. bots., ex whse	lb.	1.25	- —
Choline chloride, fib. dms	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs	lb.	.07¼	- —
7½%, bbls., cs	lb.	.06¼	- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00	- —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00	- —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).			
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bots	lb.	6.02	- 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs.	lb.	1.20	Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80 + .18¼	*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80 + .18¼	*

* See note on Quinine.



• The Dry Ice Plant of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation at Wyandotte, Michigan, is the world's largest. Each of its huge ice presses exerts a pressure of one million pounds. This, applied to carbon dioxide "snow," produces a 240-lb. cake of dry ice—140° colder than ordinary ice. Some of these cakes are seen ready to leave the presses.

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Cinchonine,* small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62 +	.13½*
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66 +	.13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 +	.13½*

* See note on Quinine.

Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms.	lb.	3.70 -	3.80
standard, dms.	lb.	3.50 -	3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.	lb.	1.50 -	2.25
Cinnamon,[1,7] Ceylon, O, bls., fu- tures.	lb.	.5202-	—
OO, bls., futures	lb.	.5320-	—
OOO, bls., futures	lb.	.5407-	—
OOOO, bls., futures	lb.	.5494-	—
No. 1, bls., futures	lb.	.5145-	—
2, bls., futures	lb.	.5058-	—
3, bls., futures	lb.	.4958-	—
4, bls., futures	lb.	.4858-	—
chips, bgs	lb.	.56	Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	4.50 -	6.25
Citrine ointment, jars	lb.	.95 -	1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75 -	3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	6.00 -	7.00
Clove,[1] Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.16½-	.17
futures, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.17½-	.18
futures, bls.	lb.	.17 -	.17½
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	.50 -	.55
Coaltar,[6] coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25 -	—
l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.75 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.07½-	—
refd., bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	bbl.	9.25 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.08½-	—
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25 -	—
l.c.l., works	dm.	8.75 -	—
refd., dms., c.l., works.	dm.	9.25 -	—
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb.		.83¾-	—
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb.		1.58 -	—
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.85 -	—
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½-	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Hydrate,[6] bbls.	lb.	2.04 -	—
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.	lb.	2.25 -	—
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.32 -	.35
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44 -	—
Naphthenate, 6% Co, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.31 -	—
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44	Nom
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.	lb.	1.84 -	—
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.75 -	—
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.38½-	—
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.42 -	.44
Cobalt sulphate,[6] dms.	lb.	.65 -	—
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.00 -	—
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.			
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs.	lb.	.75 -	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz.	9.75 -	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.37 -	.38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.	lb.	.25 -	—
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70 -	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50 -	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00 -	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50 -	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
blue, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.25
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks	
Colchicum seed	lb.	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.19½-	.20½
cns.	lb.	.23 -	.29½
Flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.21 -	.22
cns.	lb.	.25 -	.31
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.55 -	.60
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.15
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.	lb.	.47 -	.49
S. A., USP, cns.	lb.	.50 -	.52
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works.	lb.	.25¼-	—
smaller containers, wks.	lb.	.27 -	—
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.19½-	.20½
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	.23
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.14¾-	.17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.	lb.	.34 -	.38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15 -	5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15 -	.17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.19½-	.20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	.28½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works.	lb.	.19 -	.20
red, com'l, bbls., works.	lb.	.21 -	.24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.17 -	.20
Resinate,[6] precip., 8.5% Cu., 125-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.00 -	5.50
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd.	100 lbs.	10.20 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	100 lbs.	10.95 -	—
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55 -	2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00 -	—
Copra, Coast, ship't	lb.	No prices.	
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.11¾-	.12¼
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.11 -	.11½
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.905 -	—
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.825 -	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.221 -	—
43°, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.271 -	—
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.16 -	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.01 -	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00 -	—
Meal,[1] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l.	ton.	45.00 -	49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.75 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	2.90 -	3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.80 -	.81
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't.	lb.	.57½-	—
smaller lots, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.58 -	58½
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.10 -	2.50
Coaltar (see Cresol).			
Oil,[3] coaltar, crude, tanks, works.	gal.	.15½-	—
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal.		.247 -	.3325
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.26 -	.35
tanks, same basis.	gal.	.18 -	.1850
solution, tanks, works.	gal.	.141 -	—
Wood, beech, bots., cbys.	lb.	.85 -	1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.60 -	.77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.38 -	—

Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.09½-	.10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 -	.11
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾-	.09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10¾-	.11¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¾-	.11¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms.	lb.	.15 -	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.18 -	—
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.50 -	9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.00 -	—
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works.	lb.	.40 -	—
4% rotenone, bbls., works.	lb.	.32 -	—
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Persian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cutch, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cyanamid,[5] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton.		1.62½-	—
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis.	unit-ton.	1.52½-	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09½-	—
Cyclohexanol, 98 - 100%, dms., works.	lb.	.21 -	.25
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30 -	.32
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29 -	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal.		.27 -	—

D

Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.18	Nom.
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.48 -	.50
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
Deertongue, bls.	lb.	.34 -	.35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works.	ton.	34.25	—
Degras,[1,7] common, bbls.	lb.	.10 -	.12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.28 -	.30
over 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.26½-	.28¼
Derris root (see Cube root).			
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	5.29 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.93 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.39 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	5.03 -	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.04 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.68 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.14 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.78 -	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.97 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.61 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.07 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.71 -	—
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	.11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots.	lb.	5.00 -	8.50
laboratory grade, bots.	100 grams.	4.50 -	—
tech., bots., works.	lb.	3.00 -	—
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether)			
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2170-	.2200
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2220-	.2250
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.2070-	.2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb	25 -	

Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.64 -	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10 -	.16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast,	ton.	22.00 -	25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00 -	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton.	55.00 -	59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00 -	90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	lb.	.02 -	.08
l.c.l.	lb.	.04 -	.06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works.	lb.	.2650-	.2909
1-gal. cns., works.	lb.	.2850-	.3109
dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.2100-	.2350
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.2150-	.2409
tanks, works.	lb.	.2000-	.2250
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.48 -	.51
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.50 -	.52½
tanks, works.	lb.	.46 -	.50
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. allo.,	lb.	.92 -	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.66 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.69 -	—
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with So. Charleston.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.15 -	—
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.22½-	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25 -	—
refd., 90%, dms.	lb.	.30 -	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31 -	—

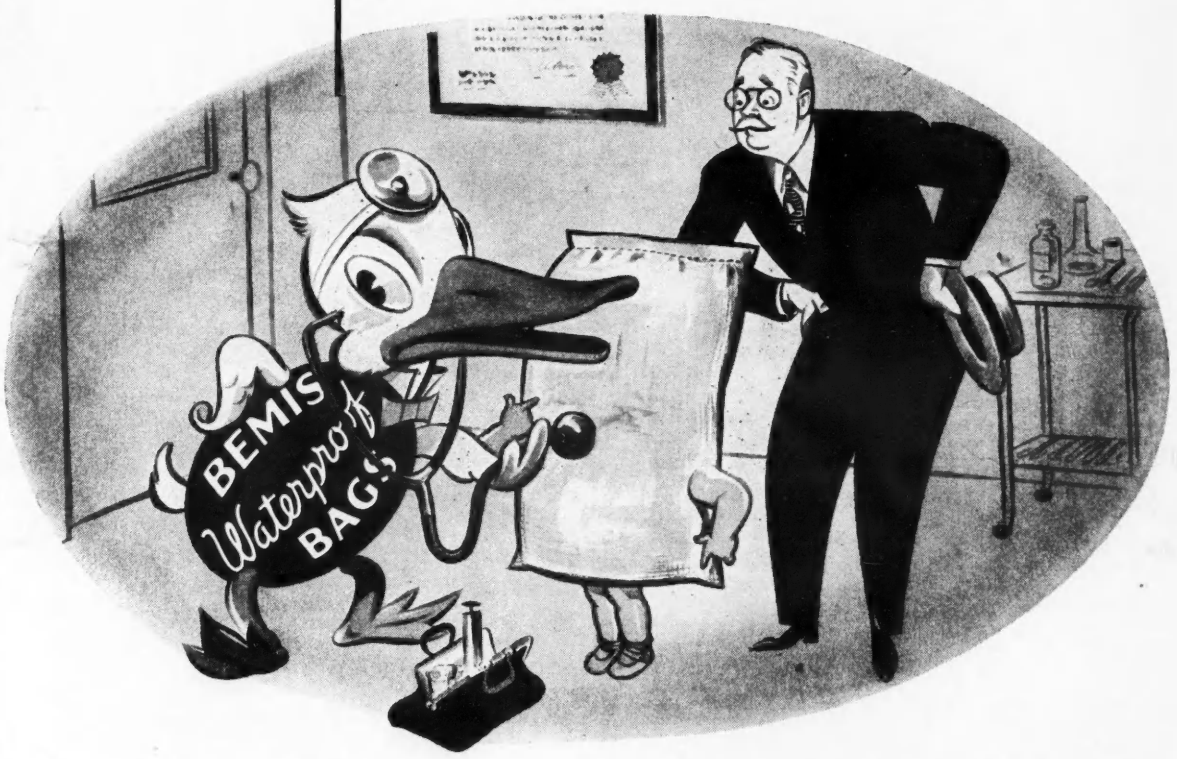
TAKE YOUR "BABY" TO THE DOCTOR!

Your new product—like a new baby—needs a doctor to get a good start in life. If your product is in powdered, granular, pebble, crystal or lump form, and if it needs protection against moisture loss or absorption, vermin, odors, dirt or contamination, Bemis is your doctor... and Bemis Waterproof Bags are the best tonic you can provide.

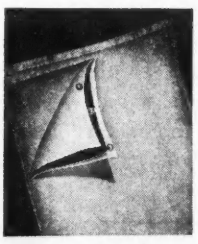
The Bemis Shipping Research Laboratory eliminates guesswork in packaging. Trained specialists study your product, then determine the construction and materials for the type of bag best suited to that particular product.

Finally, they duplicate all varieties of weather conditions and extremes of shipping conditions. When this bag passes these exacting tests and receives the "O.K." of Bemis' Shipping Research Laboratory, you can be sure that your "baby" will be protected.

Mail the coupon below, today! It will bring you an interesting booklet, "A Guide to More Efficient Shipping." If you desire, a Bemis representative will call on you—no obligation, of course,—to discuss packaging requirements.



Here's Why Waterproof Bags are Sturdy, Efficient



1. Inside layer of flexible creped kraft paper impregnated with a...

2. Layer of waterproof adhesives that also seals the pores in the...

3. Outside layer of burlap or cotton and cements both layers together.

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Company _____

Street _____

City _____ *State* _____

Diethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2025-	.2120
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2075-	.2170
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1925-	.2060
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.13 -	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.76 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.81 -	—
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75 -	—
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.40 -	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
Diethyleneglycol, monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21 -	—
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	—
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.70 -	.95
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb.		.19 -	—
Dillseed, natural cleaned, bgs., lb.		No stocks	
decorticated, bgs.	lb.	.15½-	.16
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1875-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1925-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1775-	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.85 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.9[illegible]	
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.	lb.	.13 -	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14 -	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	.38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18 -	—
oily, dms.	lb.	.06 -	—
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.44 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.46 -	.47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene,[1,6] dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55 -	.56
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.45 -	—
steam-dist., dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.56 -	.58
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.52 -	.53
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16 -	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.48 -	.50
dms.	lb.	.43 -	.45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.	lb.	.25 -	—
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons.	lb.	.35 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.36 -	.37
Divi-divi,[1,6] 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock.	ton.	67.50 -	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, NF, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.35
imp., NF, bls.	lb.	.52 -	.56
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.	lb.	.08 -	.10
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75 -	—
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.	lb.	.55 -	.60
reeds, c[illegible]	lb.	No stocks	

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—

Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	13.50 -	—
FD&C green, No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.50 -	—
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90 -	—
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65 -	—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00 -	—
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50 -	—
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75 -	—
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.15 -	—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.50 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.65 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—

Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	8.35 -	—
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	12.35 -	—
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.,	lb.	12.35 -	—
D&C green, No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.85 -	—
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns.	lb.	2.85 -	—
D&C red, No. 17, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 18, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 33, cns.	lb.	13.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns.	lb.	10.35 -	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics)—

Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	10.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	21.85 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns.	lb.	7.85 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—

35	Chrome yellow, 2G.	lb.	.65 -	.70
40	Chome yellow R.	lb.	.50 -	1.00
53	Victoria violet.	lb.	.80 -	1.00
165	Lake red C.	lb.	.70 -	.80
170	Fast red A[6].	lb.	.56 -	.60
180	Fast red VR.	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
189	Lake red R, paste.	lb.	.85 -	.90
189	Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00 -	3.10
202	Chrome blue black U.	lb.	.35 -	.42
204	Chrome black A.	lb.	.42 -	.45
208	Fast red blue R.	lb.	.75 -	2.00
216	Chrome red B.	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
262	Cloth red 2B.	lb.	.60 -	.80
289	Fast cyanin 5R.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
299	Chrome black F.	lb.	.85 -	.88
304	Paper yellow.	lb.	.83 -	.90
307	Fast cyanin black B.	lb.	.80 -	.85
326	Direct fast scarlet.	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
365	Chyrophenin G.	lb.	.58 -	.70
382	Direct scarlet B.	lb.	1.15 -	1.20
387	Direct violet B.	lb.	1.00 -	1.30
394	Direct violet N.	lb.	.80 -	.85
401	Developed black BHN.	lb.	.45 -	.60
406	Direct blue 2B.	lb.	.66 -	.70
415	Direct orange B.	lb.	.69 -	.70
419	Direct fast red F.	lb.	.70 -	.73
420	Direct brown M.	lb.	.55 -	.57
448	Benzo purpurin 4B.	lb.	.65 -	.68
496	Benzo purpurin 10B.	lb.	.40 -	.50
502	Direct azcrin G.	lb.	.75 -	.80
512	Direct blue RD.	lb.	.80 -	1.00
518	Direct pure blue 6B.	lb.	1.20 -	1.30
520	Direct pure blue.	lb.	.50 -	1.00
529	Direct fast black FF.	lb.	.55 -	1.00
581	Direct black EW.	lb.	.50 -	.54
582	Direct black RX.	lb.	.35 -	.45
592	Direct green B.	lb.	.50 -	.55
594	Direct green G.	lb.	.50 -	.55
596	Direct brown 3GO.	lb.	.85 -	1.00
620	Direct yellow R.	lb.	1.25 -	1.50
698	Acid violet.	lb.	1.00 -	3.00
812	Primulin	lb.	.70 -	.73
814	Direct fast yellow.	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
845	Nigrosin (water soluble).	lb.	.35 -	.50
1177	Indigo, 20% paste.	lb.	.15 -	.18
	Benzo fast black L.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
	Sulphur black.	lb.	.20 -	.25
	Sulphur blue.	lb.	.45 -	1.00
	Sulphur brown.	lb.	.25 -	.50
	Sulphur maroon.	lb.	.40 -	—
	Sulphur tan.	lb.	.30 -	.50
	Sulphur olive.	lb.	.25 -	.54
	Sulphur yellow.	lb.	.30 -	.50
Zambesi black.		lb.	.75 -	.80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (price in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' wort or warehouse).

Black—				
865	Nigrosin derivatives.	lb.	.36 -	.44
Blue—				
7075	Alizarin astral base.	lb.	15.00 -	—
1078	Alizarin cyanin, green base.	lb.	6.00 -	—
Brown—				
	Brown	lb.	1.15 -	—
Green—				
1078	Alizarin cyanin green.	lb.	5.00 -	—
	Green	lb.	.75 -	—
Orange—				
24	Sudan I.	lb.	.75 -	—
	Red shade.	lb.	.75 -	—
Red—				
75	Sudan II.	lb.	1.05 -	—
258	Sudan IV.	lb.	.85 -	—
680	Oil violet.	lb.	.50 -	—
749	Rhodamine B (oil pink).	lb.	2.50 -	—
1080	Anthraquinone,[6] violet base.	lb.	6.00 -	—
Yellow—				
15	Amidoazobenzene yellow.	lb.	.90 -	—
17	Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75 -	—
61	Yellow OB.	lb.	1.40 -	2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (price in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' wort or warehouse).

Black—				
246	Naphthol blue black S.	lb.	.50 -	—
729	Victoria blue B.	lb.	1.85 -	—
861	Indulin	lb.	.87 -	—
873	Methylene gray.	lb.	1.50 -	—
909	New blue P.	lb.	1.20 -	—
922	Methylene blue.	lb.	1.00 -	—
1054	Alizarin saphirol B.	lb.	1.90 -	—
1180	Indigotin IA.	lb.	.85 -	—
Blue—				
714	Patent blue A.	lb.	1.05 -	1.10
Brown—				
231	Bismarck brown G.	lb.	.47 -	.62
234	Resorcin brown Y.	lb.	.65 -	—
235	Resorcin dark brown R,	lb.	.66 -	—
332	Bismarck brown R.	lb.	.47 -	.62
793	Phosphin	lb.	4.65 -	—
Green—				
5	Naphthol green B.	lb.	1.00 -	—
657	Malachite green.	lb.	1.35 -	—
662	Brilliant green.	lb.	2.00 -	—
666	Guinea green B.	lb.	1.15 -	—
737	Wool green S.	lb.	.58 -	—
924	Methylene green B.	lb.	1.55 -	—
1078	Alizarin cyanin green.	lb.	2.00 -	—
Orange—				
10	Chrysodin G.	lb.	.44 -	—
21	Chrysodin R.	lb.	.41 -	—
27	Orange G.	lb.	.50 -	—
31	Amidonaphthol red G.	lb.	.42 -	—
37	Amidonaphthol red 6B.	lb.	.68 -	—
151	Orange Y.	lb.	.31 -	.33
161	Orange R.	lb.	.84 -	—
Red—				
79	Ponceau R.	lb.	.48 -	—
88	Fast red B.	lb.	1.05 -	—
176	Fast red A[6].	lb.	.54 -	—
179	Azorubin	lb.	.60 -	—
183	Crocein scarlet 3BX.	lb.	.72 -	.75
185	Cochineal red A.	lb.	.60 -	—
252	Brilliant crocein M.	lb.	.68 -	—
677	Fuchsin	lb.	2.10 -	—
749	Rhodamine B.	lb.	3.50 -	—
752	Rhodamine 6B.	lb.	4.50 -	—
768	Eosin G.	lb.	1.50 -	—
841	Safranin	lb.	1.45 -	—
Violet—				
680	Methyl violet B.	lb.	.70 -	.75
681	Crystal violet B.	lb.	1.75 -	—
695	Acid violet 4BN.	lb.	.88 -	—
Yellow—				
10	Naphthol yellow S.	lb.	.89 -	—
138	Metanil yellow.	lb.	.56 -	.58
636	Fast light yellow.	lb.	1.25 -	—
639	Xylene light yellow.	lb.	1.15 -	—
640	Tartrazin	lb.	.80 -	—
655	Auramine	lb.	1.27 -	—

NEWSWEEK
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100 East 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.
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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

July ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1945

Resin-Plasticizer for Urea and Melamine Pinch Hits for Alkyds

Aroplaz 1311 Proves Practical Substitute for Certain Scarce Phthalic Alkyd Resins

Favorable reports from coating manufacturers give evidence that S & W Aroplaz 1311 has proved successful as a substitute resin-plasticizer for use with urea and melamine resins in the formulation of bake-coatings. Introduced not quite a year ago as a replacement for scarce alkyds, this new resin has, after continued observation and testing, shown surprisingly high outdoor durability.

Because urea and melamine resins lack sufficient flexibility and adhesion, they are rarely used alone in baking finishes. Alkyd resins have usually been added to secure these qualities. However, the supply of phthalic anhydride, from which alkyd resins are made, is so scarce that only the very highest military end-use requirements can be met. Moreover, very few resins, other than alkyds having a phthalic content, are compatible with urea and melamine. Those that are compatible usually do not furnish the desired flexibility and adhesion.

High Compatibility

Although free from any phthalic content, S & W Aroplaz 1311 is highly compatible with both urea and melamine resins and, at the same time, imparts required flexibility without inducing excessive softness or lack of resistance. It also works well with nitrocellulose and is being used as a resin-plasticizer in lacquer. With practically all raw materials in scarcity and under some kind of government allocation and control, end-uses still control the availability of S & W Aroplaz 1311, but these are of a far less critical nature than those for phthalic alkyd type resins.

Specifications

Solution	59-61% Solids (in High Solvency Naphtha)
Viscosity (G-H)	S-V
Acid Value of Plastic	25-30
Color (G. H. 1933)	8-10
Wt./gal. at 25°C.	8.2 lbs.

Diversification Keynotes Dodge & Olcott Merger

U.S.I. Management Sees Acquisition of Famous Essential-Oil House Adding Tremendous New Scope to Its Services

In acquiring the assets and business of Dodge & Olcott Company, one of the country's largest essential oil houses, U.S.I. has extended its activities into another important branch of the chemical industry. Dodge & Olcott manufacturers, imports, and distributes a line of products numbering well in the hundreds. The line includes important new insecticide concentrates, as well as a full range of essential oils, perfume bases, flavor bases, etc.

"D & O" Organization Unchanged

No changes are contemplated in personnel or organizational set-up of Dodge and Olcott. It will continue to operate as a separate company under its present management, which is headed by Francis T. Dodge, President and Charles A. Myers, Valentine H. Fischer, and Charles O. Homan, Vice Presidents.

Insecticide Market Looms Large

"D & O" has played a key role in the development of the much-heralded aerosol "bomb", used so successfully by our Armed Forces to rid tents, buildings and airplanes of mosquitoes and other insects. It was this company which first developed a pyrethrum of sufficient purity to be non-irritating and

(*Continued on next page*)

Photo Courtesy of Westinghouse

The aerosol "bomb" in action. One six inch dispenser contains enough insecticide to end insect life in 150,000 cubic feet of space. The pure pyrethrum extract developed by "D & O" contributed much to the success of these bombs.

Limited Quantities of Indalone Available

As this issue of U.S.I. Chemical News goes to press, limited quantities of Indalone, the insect-repellent which has been used in such large quantities and with such success by the armed forces, are available for civilian end uses.

Prepares Pectic Compounds of Greater Gelling Power

According to claims made in a recently granted patent, pectinic acid of superior viscosity, and therefore superior gelling power, can be obtained in far shorter time and under excellent control, by using enzyme pectase. Following adjustment of the methoxy content of apple pommace extract to the desired percent, the extract was adjusted to pH 6.5, tomato juice serum added, and as acidity developed, the pH was maintained at approximately 6.5 with sodium hydroxide. After addition of the proper amount of sodium hydroxide, pH was dropped to 4.0 by the addition of hydrochloric acid. The mixture was then heated, cooled, and the pectic acid precipitated out with either acetone or ethanol.

Gelling powers of pectic compounds in general depend to a great extent on molecular weight, or degree of aggregation, of the compound. Conventional methods for removal of methoxy groups from pectin largely destroy this aggregation and hence yield products of low gelling power.

New Cellulose Acetate Process Promises Improved Plastics

A New Jersey inventor appears to have found a practical way to take much greater advantage of the high oxidation and moisture resistance of cellulose triacetate than has ever been done in the past. His unique use of low temperatures to make acetates of high acetyl content soluble in acetone, ethyl acetate and other conventional acetate solvents should facilitate the manufacture of a whole range of products with improved chemical, physical and electrical characteristics.

Cellulose triacetate has long been known to have important advantages over the partially acetylated cellulose commonly used in commercial practice. It is more stable to light, oxidation and hydrolysis. It has excellent electrical insulation which is less affected by high humidity. The trouble has always been that it could not be dissolved in ordinary solvents, except chlorinated hydrocarbons whose toxicity and corrosiveness made them impractical. Also, the high melting point of the triacetate, and its lower solubility in plasticizers, required the use of a solvent that could readily be removed.

The new process, on which a patent has just been granted, is founded on the discovery that when the triacetate is maintained in contact with a solvent like acetone at a low temperature (from −10 to −75 C) for a sufficient period, a swelling action occurs. As the swollen gel is warmed to room temperature, it becomes fluid and forms a workable solution.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

July ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1945

Dodge & Olcott Merger

(Continued from preceding page)

to function properly in the "bomb". It was "D & O" who first put this extract into large-scale production, thus expediting the whole aerosol program.

This and other "D & O" developments will dovetail profitably with the intensified activities of U.S.I. in the insecticide and insectifuge fields. Indalone, the U.S.I. insect repellent which is now rendering yeoman service in the Pacific, is expected to find rapidly increasing use in peacetime consumer products. Further U.S.I. developments in the insecticide field will channel through "D & O" and contribute to their service in the industry.

Historic Company

Founded in 1798 by Robert Bach, Dodge & Olcott Company is one of the three oldest companies in the United States. It is also one of the most interesting, for its business is truly "global" in scope. Madagascar, Java, China, Egypt are but a few of the far-flung areas of the world from which its imports come. It imports or processes products — ranging all the way from ambergris to wormwood oil — which are obtained from thirty or more different countries. In finished form, these products are sold in an equal number of foreign markets.

Old in years, Dodge & Olcott is young in its approach to modern problems. Perhaps the best example of this is the company's ingenuity in providing practical substitutes for certain imported materials that have been cut off by the war. Mr. Dodge, who is directly related to the original founder of the company, typifies the progressive spirit that pervades the entire organization. It is such progressiveness that has kept "D & O" one of the most respected names in the chemical industry — a name that stands for integrity and high technical proficiency in an extremely complex business.

This new fiber drum, now used by U.S.I. for shipping some of its resin products, has an easy-to-use lever-ring closure which facilitates opening and re-closing.

Tabletting Process Makes Use of Ethanol

The stability of gelatin solutions containing ethyl alcohol increases with the acidity, reaching a maximum at pH 2.5, according to a recently translated German paper. Solutions of gelatin in alcohol, used in making phenacetin and lactose tablets, exhibited binding capacities equal to common gelatins but with a prolonged dissolving time. Decided advantages were found in tabletting ascorbic acid, citric acid, ephedrine-hydrochloride, basic aluminum acetate and iron lactate and tartrate. Alcoholic gelatin was also recommended for the manufacture of absorbing sugar tablets, but for mixtures of sucrose with cocoa, the aqueous solution is preferred.

Gel-Resistant Zeins Yielded by New Process

Present-day methods of extracting zein from corn gluten give a product which, unless specially treated, has a strong tendency to thicken or gel in storage. The reason, according to the inventors of a new process, is that the 80 per cent alcohol solution used extracts undesirable floc-forming proteins along with the zein. Removal of these proteins, as well as unwanted coloring matter and oil, has been both difficult and costly.

The new process is claimed to markedly reduce the extraction of these impurities by the use of a 40 to 65 per cent solution of ethanol and water.

Another feature of the new process is the treatment of the recovered zein to increase its solubility in various solvents with which it is ultimately to be used. This is accomplished by oxidizing the zein in the extract with an agent such as chlorine.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A new wetting agent, said to leave no surface film or streaks and to require no polishing, is offered for use on glass, porcelain or metal. The penetrating effectiveness of this new detergent is attributed to its action in lowering the surface tension of matter adhering to the surface. **(No. 953)**

USI

To improve adhesion of gummed paper products such as tape, labels and postage stamps, a new additive for the moistening water is offered. It is claimed to produce stronger, more uniform seals, to eliminate curling and to speed the output of sealing machines. **(No. 954)**

USI

A resin adhesive is announced as the first commercial development solely from furane derivatives. The new adhesive is claimed to bond at room temperature, to require no contact pressure and to be completely resistant to water, alcohol and gasoline. **(No. 955)**

USI

Longer-lived pickling baths are promised by the manufacturer of a new acid inhibitor, designed to protect the base metal and confine the action of the acid principally to scale and oxides. **(No. 956)**

USI

Termite control, lasting five years, is promised by a manufacturer who says government reports show his product to be highly effective in the termite control field. **(No. 957)**

USI

A new emulsifying agent, described as being non-toxic and edible, is suggested as a replacement for diglycol laurate in the preparation of pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, foodstuffs, and as a shortening base. **(No. 958)**

USI

Fire-extinguishing foam, made from soy beans, is described as being capable of smothering the toughest petroleum and chemical fires. Five gallons of the product are said to produce 900 gallons of smothering foam in a few seconds. **(No. 959)**

USI

Flame-resistant plastics, of cellulose acetate, are announced with the statement that they are heat-and-humidity resistant, tough, colorable and may be molded by the injection process. **(No. 960)**

USI

A fire-retardant coating, bone-white but tintable, for use on wood and other combustible materials, is claimed to offer exceptional coverage. One gallon is said to cover 185 sq. ft. with two coats. **(No. 961)**

USI

Faster varnish production is promised by the processor of a new linseed oil which is claimed to polymerize instantly, thus reducing the cooking time. **(No. 962)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate
OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate
PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet ortho anisidide
Acetoacet ortho chloranilide
Acetoacet ortho toluidide
Acetoacet para chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.
FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40

ACETONE
Chemically Pure
RESINS
S&W Ester Gums—all types
S&W Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
S&W *Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
S&W *Arolene—pure phenolics
S&W *Arochem—modified types
S&W Natural Resins—all standard grades
OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene Glycol
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Ethylene [illegible]
Urethan

*Registered Trade Mark

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.60 - —
Green—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
690 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

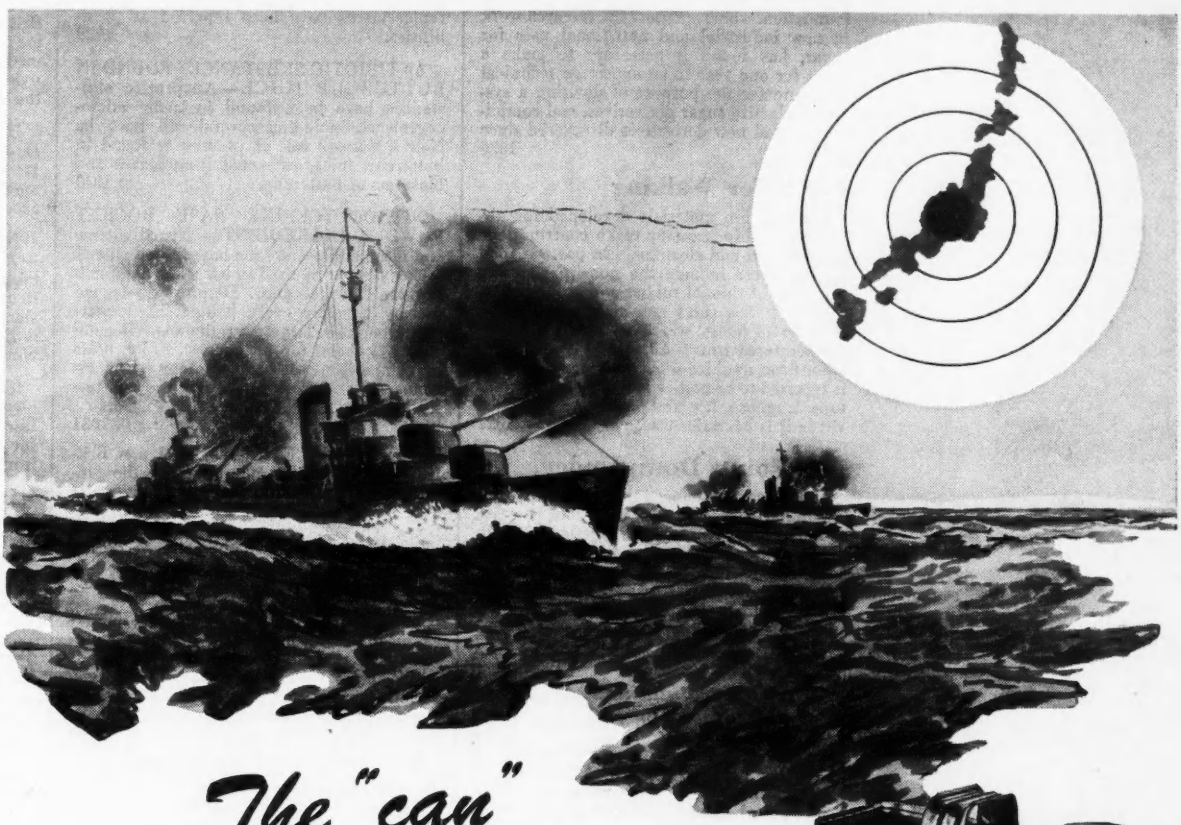
Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .32 - .38
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .51
select, bndls.....lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride,[6] bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs., oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl[5] (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric,[6] conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., divd. E...lb. .55 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .28 - .32
Iodide, bots.. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .32½- .33½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .32 - —
Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethyleneglycol,[3,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .18
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .18

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l.....ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .16¼- .16½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., works, lb. .13¼- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14¼- .17
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal.16.50 -17.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works, ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.68.50 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French type, black, bgs..lb. .62 - .64
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
Fluorspar, washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines, ton.33.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0620- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0670- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, divd. N.Y.C.....ton. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 5.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- .20½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., divd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .35 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .20½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
l.c.l., works. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 70-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05⅝- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks.... gal. .00075- —
Gulf Coast, 70-74 oct., tanks, gal. .05⅝- —
Group 3, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .05⅝- —
Pennsylvania, western, U.S. motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07⅜- .0695
natural, 26/70, Group 3, tanks, gal. .04½- .04⅝
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., divd. lb .90 - .97
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Geisemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .36 - .37
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .37 - .38
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .17 - .17½
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
Romeo-type, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .19½- .20
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .21¾- .22¼
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45



The "can"

THAT PACKS A SHELLACKIN'

THE lethal qualities of the United States destroyer, as of all our naval craft, have made a lasting impression on the Japs.

Shellac plays an important role in helping to maintain this deadliness. Shellac increases the effectiveness of electrical insulation, helps to protect guns and ammunition against harm from salt air and water, affords equal protection for thousands of peacetime products.

Protecting shellac itself calls for special "know how" in packaging . . . demands containers with special characteristics.

To make sure of packaging their product safely, William Zinsser and Company, Inc., New York, makers of Bulls Eye Brand shellac, use Crown cans.

★ ★ ★ CROWN CAN ★ ★ ★

CROWN CAN COMPANY • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • Division of Crown Cork and Seal Co., Baltimore, Md.

NATIONAL CAN

PLANTS: NEW YORK • BOSTON • BALTIMORE • CHICAGO • HAMILTON, OHIO • FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

facturing areas is indispensable in fighting dust and dirt, and the insidious losses in quality that come through flavor pick-up. 1024

Fish Across the Ocean

Shipment of 70,000 cases of canned salmon from Canada to Australia under the "mutual aid" agreement of the United Kingdom is made necessary not because of any lack of fish but because of the paucity of canning facilities in a country that heretofore has had no need for processed foods. 1025

To Keep Them Straight

Sugar chemistry is so complicated that the foundation, which sponsors the research work in new industrial and nutritional uses for sugar, has found it necessary to make a grant for one year to an expert on technical literature for the purpose of devising a system to classify sugar derivatives, and compiling a list of new derivatives discovered since 1930. 1026

For Safer Walking

Construction materials developed for airplane and ship use may make contributions to sanitation and cleanliness in postwar food plants. These include the nonslip walkway surfacing of thiokol rubber and ground cork, applied with a spray gun and ready for use in 12 to 14 hours, which remains flexible at temperatures from —20 to 160 deg. F. Another floor, used for shower and locker rooms, is reported to be non-conductive and resistant to soil, grease, fire and shock. As an added virtue it is bacteriostatic. 1027

Red Points Down Under

It has been announced that meat canned in Australia in 1944 showed a six-fold increase over the prewar output. Production in 1939-40 was only about 15,000 tons. This had been increased to 78,000 tons by 1943. Out of a total of about 91,000 tons in 1944, civilians got 6,500 tons. The civilian quota includes purchases for "ships' stores." 1028

Our Congratulations to Chemical Warfare Service

The Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army has marked its 25th anniversary. We at National Can Corporation wish to extend our sincere congratulations.

We should like to express our appreciation, too, of the pleasant dealings we have always enjoyed with Chemical Warfare. At the same time we are also grateful to our many peacetime customers for bearing with us while we play our part in aiding the war effort.

Technical Topics

ASPARAGUS BUTT JUICE—When compared with oil-seed meals, the pressed juice from waste asparagus butts and trimmings offers several advantages for providing a media to develop bacteria. Nutrients of vegetable origin (soy bean, peanut, cottonseed, etc.) are commonly utilized in the microbiological production of solvents, organic acids, enzymes, and recently antibacterial substances. In view of the current inadequate supply of some of these vegetable materials, the using of asparagus-butt juice or similar replacements have been reported as possibilities. 1029

ANTIBIOTIC SUBSTANCES FOUND IN BUTTERCUP JUICE—Antibiotic substances have been found in many microorganisms, including several soil bacteria. Now a remedy full of promise is found in buttercup juice, extracted from leaves and blossoms of buttercup. 1030

NITROGLYCERINE BASE ROCKET POWDER INGREDIENT — Nitroglycerine and nitrocellulose are the base ingredients of rocket powder as used in bazookas and landing craft rocket guns. Despite widespread use by virtually every belligerent, rockets are even now largely in the experimental stage. Rockets, for instance, are inaccurate in comparison with guns. Many problems connected with rocket manufacture and tactical use are still far from being solved. 1031

HYDROXYACETIC ACID — A new British patent describes a process for the production of substantially pure hydroxyacetic acid by crystallizing it from aqueous solutions. The process permits preparation of this acid from esters of the acid. According to the patent this has heretofore been difficult to accomplish. 1032

CROTONIC ACID — A number of interesting industrial uses are visualized for crotonic acid. Among them are the synthesis of amino acids, pharmaceuticals, plasticizers, various organic intermediates, modified drying oils, and polymerized products such as resins. 1033

REDUCES HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE — According to a recent patent 1,3-dimethyl-y-chloromethyl-xanthine is claimed as effective for combating high blood pressure. It is a white crystalline substance recommended for use in doses of about 1 gr. every 2 to 4 hours. 1034

COMBATS STREPTOCOCCIC INFECTION — According to a recent patent, 4-acetamido-4-propionylamino-diphenylsulphone is claimed as effective in combating streptococcic and pneumococcic infections by oral or intraperitoneal administration. 1035

PRUNE OIL FOR PHARMACEUTICALS — Refined prune oil, made from pits, has been found useful in pharmaceuticals and cosmetic creams. 1036

THERAPEUTIC HORMONE—A method of producing a 99 per cent pure interstitial-cell-stimulating hormone is described as a valuable therapeutic agent for the obtention of specific physiological effects in medical situations requiring it. 1037

ADIPIC ACID FOR NYLON — A new British patent claims a continuous process for the manufacture of adipic acid (an intermediate said to be used in the production of nylon) by the oxidation of cyclohexanol with the aid of nitric acid. 1038

HYDROCARBON OIL STABILIZED — Hydrocarbon oil used for electric insulation is stabilized with diphenylpiperazine in amounts varying from 0.01 to 1.0 per cent, according to a recent patent. 1039

NEW TYPE INSECTICIDE ATOMIZER — A new type atomizer for the spraying of insecticides has been developed which is said to give unusually fine and effective dispersion. One-half cc of a 20% DDT solution is said to be sufficient to give effective treatment of a 1,000 cubic foot space. 1040

FOR SWEETENING — It has been announced that mineral acids and mold amylase are being used as saccharifying agents for the production of fermentable sugars from starch. 1041

DESTROYS WEEDS — In a recent experiment, Sovasol No. 75 was thinned with kerosene or stove oil and sprayed on carrot or parsnip gardens. This was found to kill weeds effectively without injuring the vegetables. 1042

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquiries to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corporation, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article — also name of the magazine you saw it in.

NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION

Manufacturers of

SANITARY PACKERS CANS • PLAIN AND LITHOGRAPHED CANS FOR FOODS, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES • STEEL DRUMS AND PAILS

Deliveries Subject to Priority Ratings

(*Advertisement*)

Glue, bone,[6] calcium type, 2s millipoise, 35 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest;
lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —

Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Hide,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .34½

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.

Glycerin,[7] crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .12½- —
soaplye, 88%, tanks.....lb. .11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
tanks .....lb. .16¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¼- —
tanks .....lb. .16½- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¾- —
tanks .....lb. .17 - —

Glycerin, refined, B.P., 98%, dms., c.l..lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
tanks .....lb. .17½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¼- —
tanks .....lb. .16¾- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.80
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 7.70 - 8.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 7.95 - 8.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .30 - .37
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis, lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis, lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis, lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis, lb. .08 - —
Grease, house,[1,7] loose.....lb. .06¼- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .06¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner,
molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
15%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —

Green, chrome, reduced color, 71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Green, chrome oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[4] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V.)
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liquid, fib. dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .12 - .12¼
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30

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INSIDE NEWS

JULY PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1945

Wartime Citronella Oil Scarcity Spotlights Increasing Output of Domestic Synthetic Product

When hordes of war-crazed Japs swarmed ashore on Java in the dark days of early 1942, the American man in the street was quick to realize the loss to the United Nations of valuable rubber and oil reserves. Less known to the general public, however, was the loss of an aromatic raw material important to soap makers. United States supplies of Java Citronella oil, a standby of long standing, were cut off almost overnight.

Today as our inevitable victory over Japan moves steadily towards a hard-won final triumph, the reconquest of Java appears to be only a matter of time and military strategy. As greater and greater areas of that populous and wealth-producing region will have been rewon, its rich natural resources will again be available to the democratic world through normal international commerce. Ships will carry Java rubber across the seven seas once more, with oil shipments following somewhat later when installations will have been rebuilt after our strategic bombings of Jap-held industrial positions.

But, after V-J Day, Java citronella oil may not be as widely imported by us as previously. Industrial developments in the United States may prove to make important permanent changes in the type of perfume agents most widely used in soap making. For wartime citronella oil scarcity has merely served to throw a spotlight of wider publicity on the increasing production and consumption of a domestic synthetic alternate which fulfills the former function of the Javanese product, as a perfuming agent.

Known as javonella, this all-American perfume agent is a pre-war development which has widened its usefulness under the spur of present-day shortages of imported competitive products. Developed some years ago by the research laboratory personnel of a Brooklyn, N. Y., corporation, javonella was produced to serve as a perfume agent in laundry soaps, cleansers, polishes and other technical products, imparting to them a clean, pleasant odor. It was particularly designed to overcome the greasy or fatty odor often present in inexpensive soaps.

With a marked similarity in character to Java citronella oil, javonella possesses certain modifications said to adapt it unusually well to its major role as a soap perfume. In fact, many manufacturers preferred it even before imported citronella oils became so scarce and so relatively high in price.

A number of them found its odor, which is of a minty, rosy character to be not only more pleasant than the odor of the Java perfume agent, but actually longer lasting also.

Whatever the trade conditions after the war may prove to be, one conclusion seems likely: a great part of javonella's war-strengthened popularity will be a permanent gain for this entirely domestic synthetic.

Perfume agents as well as the liquid cleansers and powdered soaps in which they are used, deserve the greatest possible packaging protection against deterioration. So another postwar prediction which can safely be made at this date is a forecast that tin containers will do their full part in delivering aromatic chemicals and soaps alike in a condition that insures undiminished effectiveness. 1015

Antigen for Allergies

A method of combining histamine with a large molecule to form a coupled reaction product which can be used as an antigen for developing resistance to allergic reactions is announced. Allergies are reported to be treated without prolonged testing. 1016

Soy Bean Developments

Soy bean sprout production for canning or freezing has developed significantly, yet little care is taken to secure good sprouting seed. Work sponsored by the Emergency Food Commission emphasized that a super seed stock is necessary. Seed should have germination of 90% or better, should be of the current year's crop, well matured, free from soil fungi and bacteria and free from thresher injury. Early harvested seed stocks proved to be low in the amount of bacteria carried on the seed coat. Improvements in the technique of sprouting are also under study. 1017

Insecticide from Benzene Hexachloride

A new insecticide developed in England is said to be particularly effective against locusts, crickets, the body louse, bedbug, leaf eating larvae and beetles, weevils, ants and wasps. The new insecticide is reported as being derived from benzene hexachloride. 1018

Synthetic Detergents

A number of the synthetic detergents newly introduced as substitutes for soap have proved to have disinfectant as well as detergent properties. Some of them have proved to be effective in destroying water-borne cysts. The following applications seem to be indicated: water disinfection, sanitation of eating utensils, cleansing of water filters, safeguarding of shell fish, and cleansing and disinfection of contaminated vegetables and fruits. 1019

Non-Flammability in Paint

Chlorinated poly-iso-olefine resins, containing 55 to 75% of chlorine, according to a recent foreign patent, present interesting properties. They are hard and clear, soluble in drying oils, compatible with many other resins, non-flammable, and rapid-drying from solution. They are claimed to impart their non-flammable characteristic to paints, varnishes and lacquers. 1020

Resins from Cashew Nut Shells

Cashew nut shells enclose a viscous liquid from which polymerized resins, now made, are finding interesting uses in industry. These resins are rubbery, infusible, insoluble, and possess excellent acid and alkali resistance. They are used in the electrical industry as stopping and filling agents in oil-filled cables, as splicing compounds, and as filling compositions for terminal boxes. 1021

Sprayed Snap Beans Tested

In order to control insects, especially the Mexican bean beetle, snap beans are sprayed with arsenicals. Experiments were conducted to find whether the ordinary canning procedure is effective in removing harmful arsenical residues. Various types of arsenicals and diluents were used. Results show that most residues are below the tolerance level after ordinary processing. 1022

Hexides for Tobacco Products

A new patent covers the use of hexides (hexitol dianhydrides) as conditioning agents in the manufacture of tobacco products instead of the ingredients now used to modify the natural flavor and aroma of tobacco. The new substance is reported to modify the tendencies of loose cigarettes to lose freshness and acquire bitterness while being smoked. 1023

Housekeeping Pays

The British use small portable vacuum cleaners in storage rooms, particularly for grain. Accumulations of dust and loose grain in floors, beams and ledges provide ideal breeding places for weevils and other organisms. Portable cleaners of the flexible hose type, with electric or gasoline driven blowers operating outside of the storage building, reach otherwise inaccessible spots, with great improvement to the quality of stored grains.

At least one American manufacturer, a spice grinder, finds that constant use of a vacuum cleaner in his storage and manu-

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Gum, asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55⅜- —
31, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15⅜- —
33, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¼- —
35, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15⅜- —
36, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb .12⅜- —
37, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb .12¼- —
39, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10⅜- —
40, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .15⅜- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13½- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14⅞- —
East India,[1] Batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis..lb. .10⅛- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .05⅝- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —

Gum, copal, East India, nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiro-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅜- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23⅜- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis...lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis...lb. .16⅜- —
Macassar,[1] dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07⅜- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09⅜- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis..lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis .....lb. .12⅜- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK same basis .....lb. .09¼- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
WB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —

Gum, copal, Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜
whse., entry point, c.l...lb. .08⅜- — lb. .08⅜- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold and bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra bold, sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
pale chips, bold, same basis, lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis...lb. .13⅜- —
seeds, dust, same basis...lb. .08⅜- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅝- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅜- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅜- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
cuttings of split, same basis. lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18⅝- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, c.s., c.l..lb. .30⅝- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —

Gum, dammar, Singapore, dust, bgs., same basis..lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17⅜- —
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or whse. entry port..lb. .09½- .09⅝
Ester, rosin, types[1,4] dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., etc.....lb. .1210- —
other points, same basis, lb. .1285- —
wood rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc. .....lb. .095 - —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. .25 - .40
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .15 - .16
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis..lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —

Gum, kauri, No. 3, same basis..lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20⅝- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis...lb. .20⅝- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ¼c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .60 - .65
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .60 - .95
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....ro. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs.....lb. .99½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talba, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered.....lb. .07¼- —

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla.,, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equal. ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla., Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald....ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton 9.00 -

Gypsum, terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., works..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., works, ton.13.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .21 - .22
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
Heptane, laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,6] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bets., oz. 15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.....oz. 20.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. 20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls., lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, divd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz. 50.00 -70.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz. 16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 16.00 -20.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .30 - —

I

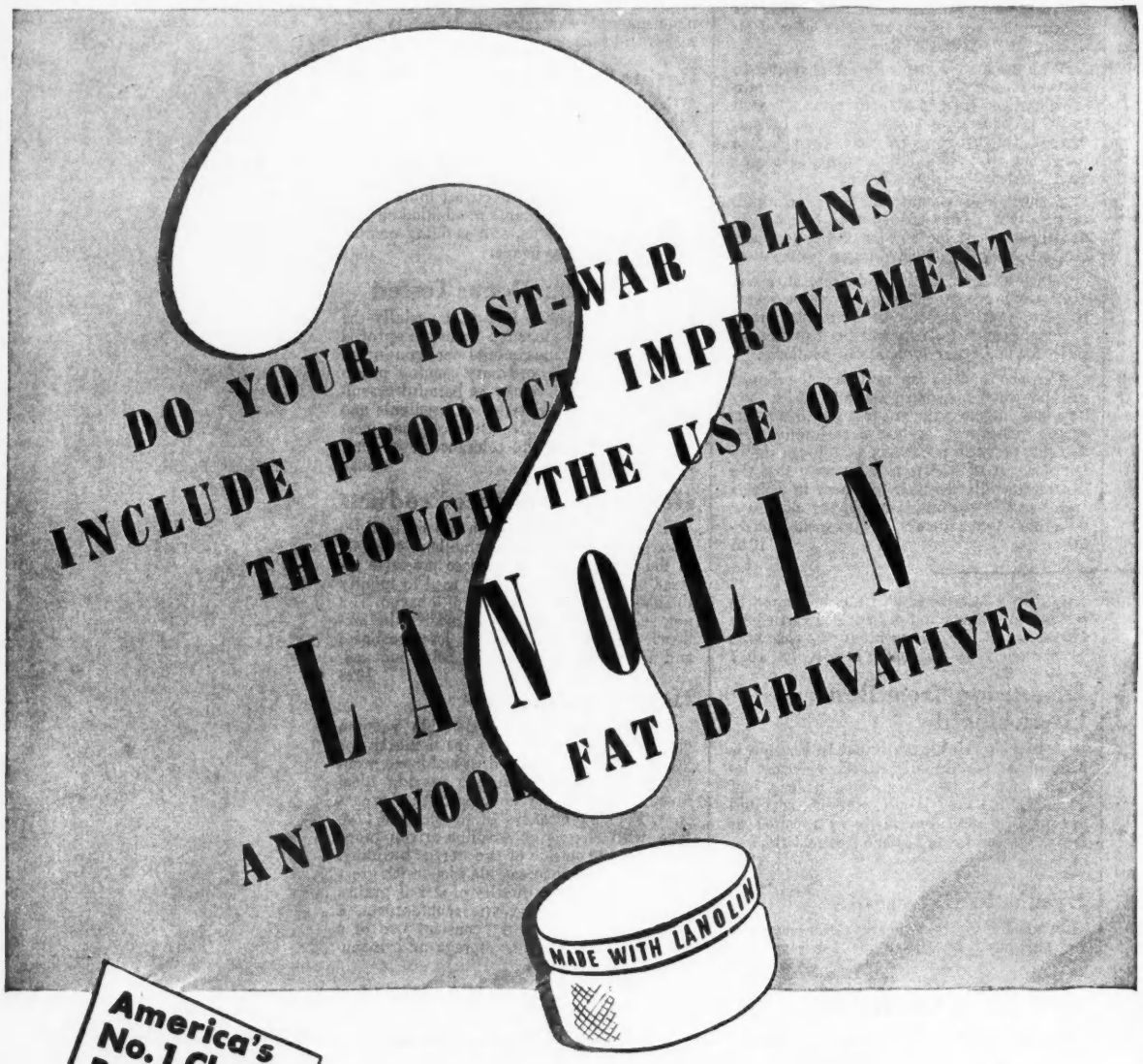
Icthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian)
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb. 23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28¾- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[1] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08⅛
solut., 42 be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.62 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
Naphthenate,[6] 0% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate,[1,6] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas, and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .53
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .25½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .85 - .90
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .38 - .39
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.15

K

Kamala, cns.....lb. .45 - .50
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 41-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks... gal. .07¼ - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04½- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04½- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .065 - .0765
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0725- .07875
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10



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L

Ladyslipper root, bls.	lb.	1.50 - 1.60
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).		
Lard,[1,6] pure, ref., trcs.	lb.	.152½- —
prime steam, trcs.	lb.	.144⅝- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	2.00 - 2.05
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.24 - .24½
Greek, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.16½- .17
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.29 Nom.
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.80 - —
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.45 - .50
select, bls.	lb.	.90 - .95
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12¼- —
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12¼- —
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11½- .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18½- .22½
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - .23
standard, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16 - .20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18 - .22
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½- .23½
¼-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21 - .26
¼-lb. ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07½- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07⅝- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).		
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49 - —
Iodide, NF V, bots.	lb.	2.80 - —
jars	lb.	2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½- —
Metal,[16] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).		
Metallic paste, dms., works.	lb.	No stocks
Napthenate, 24%-30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.14½- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17⅝- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.28 - .28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼- —
other points	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09⅝- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10 - —
other points	lb.	.09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10⅝- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10⅝- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
other points	lb.	.10 - —
in oil, kgs.	lb.	.14 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09½- —
other points	lb.	.09⅝- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10 - —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¼- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
other points	lb.	.09⅝- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.,	lb.	.10⅝- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11 - —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10⅝- —
other points	lb.	.10½- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09⅝- —
other points	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10⅝- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
other points	lb.	.10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11 - —
other points	lb.	.10½- —
Resinate, precip.,[5] 23.3% Pb., dms.	lb.	.17½- —
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0730- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms.	lb.	.22½- —
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).		
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.	lb.	.06¼- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11⅝- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08½- —
dlvd. other points	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08⅝- —
other points	lb.	.08½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½- —
other points	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08 - —
other points	lb.	.07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13¼- .13¾
dealers, kgs.	lb.	.11¼- .11½
painters, kgs.	lb.	.12¼- .12½
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.40⅝- .59
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½- .45
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs.	lb.	2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.30 - .35
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25 - .72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 - .88
Root, Indian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .14
powder, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Russian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk: Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Buffalo, N.Y.	ton.	10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	9.15 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.00 - —
Lime, hydrated, Keystone, Ala.	ton.	10.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.65 - —
Le Roy, Minn.	ton.	10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.15 - —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	9.15 - —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	16.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	8.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	9.00 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-lime-stone).		
Linalool, cns.	lb.	7.25 - 8.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.	lb.	3.60 - 3.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.,	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¼- —
other points	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08⅝- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.09 - —
other points	lb.	.08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09⅝- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09½- —
other points	lb.	.09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.	lb.	1.65 - 1.70
Cirate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40 - 1.41
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.	lb.	1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.20 - —
jars	lb.	5.06 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works.	lb.	.50 - —

HUNTING AN EFFECTIVE SOLVENT . . .

THAT YOU CAN USE IN AN EDIBLE PRODUCT . . .

AT LOW COST?

up a tree?

IT'S PROPYLENE GLYCOL! . . .

NEUTRAL IN ODOR AND TASTE . . .

A RELIABLE COST-SAVER

FOR FOODS AND

PHARMACEUTICALS.

Looking for a low-cost solvent for that food, confection, or medicinal product of yours? You want one that's economical and efficient . . . and you want something more. It must be a solvent that you can use with confidence in an *edible* product. That's a strict set of requirements . . . and another reason why Dow Propylene Glycol is used in so many foods and pharmaceuticals today.

What are the qualifications of Dow Propylene Glycol? It's a dependable, water-miscible solvent for a long list of flavors and medicinals. It's neutral in odor and taste. It conforms to National Formulary standards of purity . . . may be included in products for internal use. Moreover, it brings you all these advantages at unusually low cost.

Here's a material worth knowing . . . it may be the very one you need. You can get all the facts about Propylene Glycol if you send for Dow's free booklet today!

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Dow Propylene Glycol, n.f.

DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Lithopone,[1,4] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
titanated,[4] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., divd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l. ex. whse. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .39½- .44½
Lovage, American (ligusticum actae folium), root, bls..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, 1940 crop, tins..lb. 14.00 -16.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 1.73 - 2.00

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 Nom.
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .62 Nom.
No. 1, bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 Nom
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., Zone 1..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
kgs., c.l. Zone 1.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .10¾- —

Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones, Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., divd. lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, ctns.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, mines, Calif..ton. 68.75 - —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton. 22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l...lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¾
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 77.00 -82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., divd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.....lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .16½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn. dms.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. No stocks
Manganese sulphate, feed grade, 47-80%, bgs..lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. East..ton. 59.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati...ton. 68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1] E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton. 67.50 - —
Manna, flake, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .35 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. No stocks
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .35 - .36
Chilean, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. 13.00 - —
racemic, cns.....lb. 8.60 - 9.15
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.23 - 1.34
50%, pails.....lb. 1.69 - 1.71
Mercury bichloride[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[3] dms.....lb. 2.45 - 2.47
Chloride,[3] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[3] cryst., powd.....lb. 2.72 - —
Iodide,[3] red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.38 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.48 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[3] red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms.....lb. 3.07 - 3.09
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[3] ctns.....lb. 1.66 - 1.71
dms.....lb. 1.59 - 1.61
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg. 15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,3,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or divd....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, divd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd..lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .0875- .0975
smaller cont., divd.....lb. .1475- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd..lb. .1150- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, divd...lb. .1275- .1375
smaller cont., divd.....lb. .1875- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10¼
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms. extra, c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
zone 4, same basis.. gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —

HARSHAW DRIERS
Help Keep Supplies China Bound

LIQUID DRIERS
- Uversol Liquids
- Linoresinate Liquids
- Linoleate Liquids
- Lithos
- Pastes

SOLID DRIERS
- Uversol Solids
- Linoresinate Solids
- Linoleate Solids
- Soyate Solids
- Fused Resinates

POWDERED DRIERS
- Precipitated Resinates
- Drying Salts:
  - Cobalt
  - Lead
  - Manganese
  - Zinc

A continuous stream of trucks moving down the Burma Road is evidence of the constant flow of material from the production lines of America.

Harshaw Driers do their part in helping to maintain a steady flow of protective coatings. Each lot of Harshaw Driers, whether liquid, solid, or powdered, is of uniform quality. *Metal content, viscosity, color,* and *stability* are checked carefully against standard requirements.

When you are ready to order Driers . . . liquid, solid, or powdered . . . specify Harshaw Driers . . . with confidence.

SEND FOR
- Booklet entitled "Helpful Data About the Full Line of Harshaw Driers".
- 32 page book listing Industrial Chemicals.
- 72 page price list of Laboratory Chemicals.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

"The gods must be protecting that turret!"

WHEN Sulla ordered his Roman legions to set fire to an enemy fortification, his troops stood in awe of the gods because the turret — although made of wood — would not burn!

The opposing general, Archelaus of Pontus, had made the turret fireproof by coating it with "alumen." This "alumen" was not the same as the alum of modern times but was probably aluminum sulfate, contaminated with iron sulfate.

Although aluminum is the most abundant metal on the earth's surface, it was only in the nineteenth century that Oersted and Woehler succeeded in extracting it from the oxide. These processes, however, were commercially impractical and it was not until the researches of Hall, Deville and Heroult that aluminum could be produced in sufficient quantity to permit its wide use in industry.

Since 1867, every aluminum compound bearing the MALLINCKRODT trade mark has been manufactured in strict conformity with MALLINCKRODT's tradition of fine chemicals. For aluminum products of uniformity and dependability, specify MALLINCKRODT **Aluminum Acetate, Chloride, Citrate, Hydroxide, Stearate, Sulfate, etc.**

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FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS STAMPS

78 Years of Service to Chemical Users

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CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • LOS ANGELES • MONTREAL

Methyl acetone, synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .46½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots, 100-lb. lots, lb. 2.20 - 2.60
25-lb. lots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] cns.....lb. .55 - 1.00
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Methyl lactate, dms., c.l., divd.lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs....lb. .36 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. .30 - .33
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
Methylcellulose, standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., divd.lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. No stocks
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .22½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.49.50 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.50 -37.50
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.50 -37.50
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -37.50
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.50 -43.00
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines.ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb .05½- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .14 - .14½
Zone B.....lb. .13½- .14
spray, bulk, Zone A.....lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¼- —
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .29 - .32
spray, bbls.....lb. .30 - .34½

Skimmed milk powder zones are:—B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.; A, all other States.

Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works.lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho., Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[5] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .46 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. No stocks
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.. lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16½- .17
yellow, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
oriental, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
yellow, bgs.....lb. .1450- .1500
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Myrobalans,[1,6] J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.55.00 - —
J2 .....ton.48.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[3,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nephenlinesyenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —

Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.

Neroline, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,8] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,8] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,8] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Niketh amide, bots., cbys.....lb.12.00 -17.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut.,[6] tanks....ton N.108.21 - —

Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.

Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + .40 - -3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works...lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Nutmegs,[1,7] West Indian, No. 1, futures..lb. .34¼- .34¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

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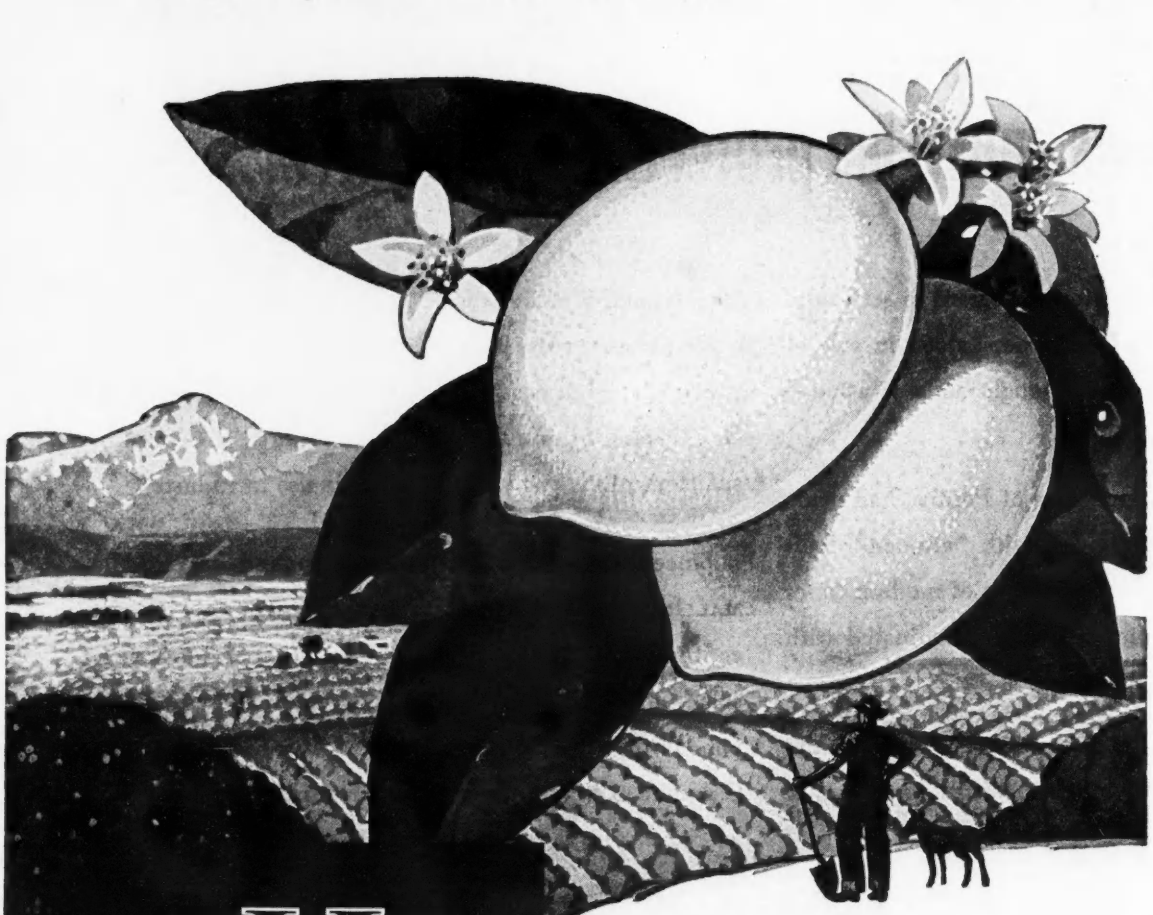
BY MORE THAN 4 TO 1

Over 80% of all the Lemon Oil used in America is *Exchange* Lemon Oil—over four of every five pounds.

This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your assurance that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers FLAVOR, CLARITY and UNIFORMITY not found in any other Lemon Oil.

When you buy Lemon Oil... buy Exchange.



Exchange
OIL OF
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U. S. P.

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EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., CORONA, CALIF.

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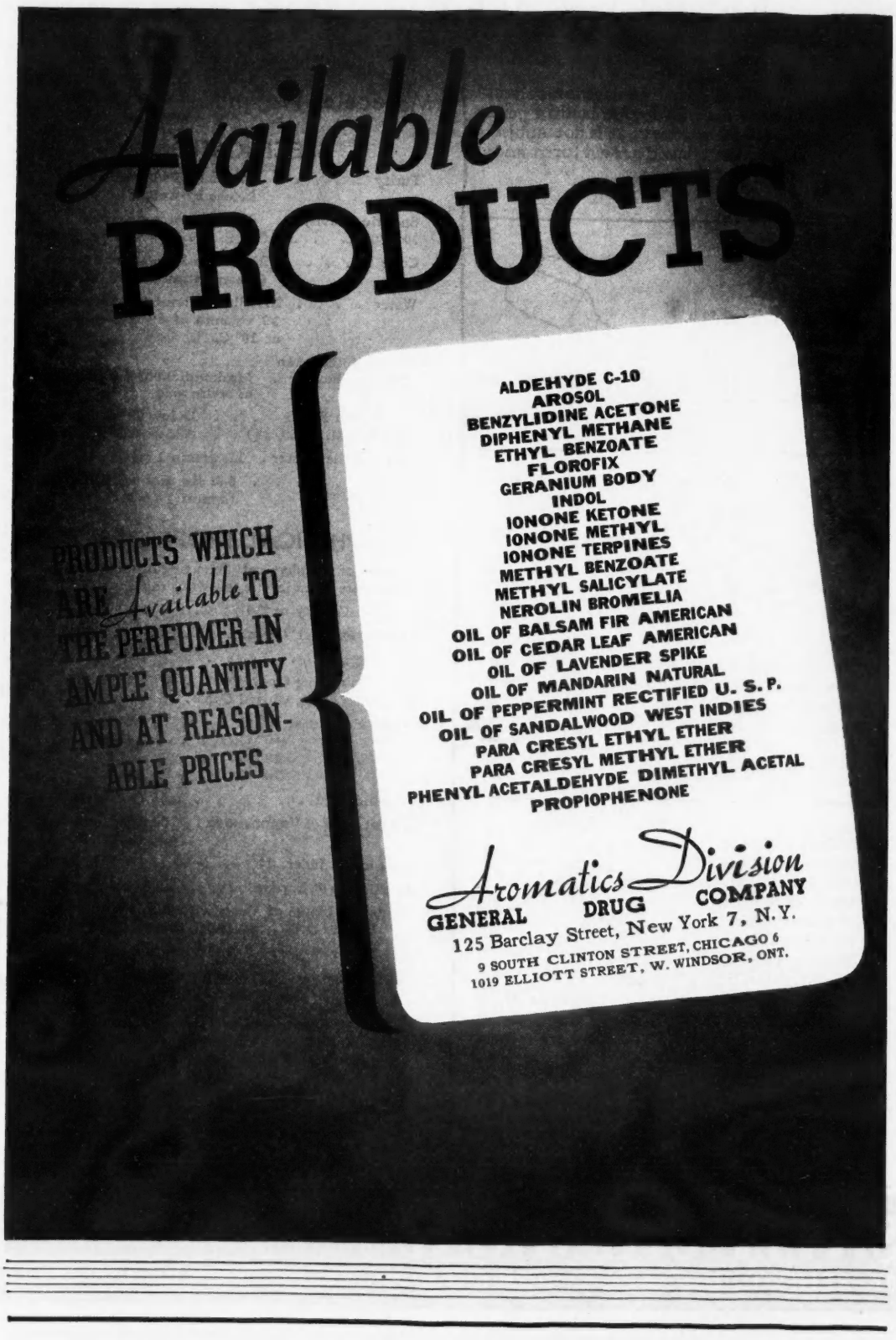
O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100°C-140°C, industrial, grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.C., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
Sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Angelica root, bots.....lb. 125.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.25
natural, Brazilian, cns....lb. 10.00 -10.25
Italian, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. No stocks
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.40 Nom.
Calamus, cns.....lb. 22.00 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns..lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 12.00 -12.75
rectified, cns.....lb. 14.00 -15.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 15.75 -16.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 17.50 -18.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1,7] blown, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
cns.....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
tanks.....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1830- —
tanks.....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. 16.00 - —
tanks.....lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
tanks.....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l.....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- .12¾
l.c.l.....lb. .13 - .13¼
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .13
l.c.l.....lb. .13¾- .14
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.65 -
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.25
Celery, bots.....lb. 16.25 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb. 32.00 -45.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Coconut,[*,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0685- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .85 - .88
tanks.....gal. .82 - .83
Codliver,[6] USP, bbls., dms.gal. 2.50 - 2.60
Coriander, bots.....lb. 23.50 -33.00
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks.....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12½- .13⅛
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E..lb. .07⅝- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .03⅝- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. No stocks
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 10.00 Nom.
Dillweed, bots.....lb. 4.70 - 4.75
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,6] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb. No prices
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 15.75 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 16.50 -17.00
Turkish, (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 17.75 -20.00
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bots...lb. 10.00 -15.00
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns.....lb. .50 - 1.00
Lard,[1,7] com., No. 1, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l., lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Lavender flower, French, cns.lb. No prices lb. No prices
Russian, cns.....lb. 11.00 -11.50
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.25 - 3.50
tech., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns..lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless, bots.....lb. 55.00 -60.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.lb. No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns.lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb 7.00 - 7.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb. 12.50 -13.50
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l...lb. .1550- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1600- .1660
tanks.....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon.....lb. .1470 —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed,[7] replacement, dms., c.l. lb. .1305- .1550
tanks.....lb. .1270- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, extax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¾-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11⅛
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks.. gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks...gal. .15 - .17½
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650, steam refd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .28 - .32
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l....lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks.....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns.lb. No stocks
Seed,[7] exp., dms., extra, l.c.l., lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1,7] 15°, bbls., c.l..gal. 1.90 - —
25°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
Neroli, bots.....lb. 200.00 -300.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Oleo,[1] extra, dms., Chicago..lb. .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1275- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb. 100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,6] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835 Nom.
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- .06½
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .08 - —
Paraffin, 350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.3. gal. .06 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y..gal. .09½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- .15
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- .09¾
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .1501- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12¾- .13⅞
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .1573- .1578
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. No prices
import, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Peppermint,[1,7] natural, dms..lb. 7.25 - 7.50
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.75 - 8.05
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Pine,[1,6] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmont, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts.....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.24 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,7] bulk, New Orleans, lb. .1156½- —



Oil, red,[1,7] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies...lb. .13¼- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .14¼- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .13½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13 - —
double distilled, ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15⅞- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16⅞- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .16¾- —
special non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.lb. .16⅝- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .17⅝- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .17⅛- —
Red oil prices for l.c.l. are ½ cent per pound higher for ton lots and 1 cent per pound higher for less than ton lots.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. No stocks
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms., lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal .66 - —
2nd rect'fied, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3rd rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots. .....lb. 8.25 Nom.
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns, case lots...lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .71 - 1.00
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, Am. ports, lb. .089 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —

Oil, shingle stain, bbls., c.l., wks. gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .18
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms....lb. .1296- .1335
tanks .....lb. .1256- —
crude, tanks, Decatur.....lb. 11.75 - —
deod., Winter, tanks.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .05½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1380- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms...lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Sunflower,[6] imp., ref. tanks, lb. .1438- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton. 53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton. 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04¼- —
Tallow,[8,5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. No prices
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29⅝- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities..gal. .27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00

Oil, tung,[1] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .41
tanks .....lb. .38⅜- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .25 - —
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.....lb. 30.00 -32.00
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter bleached, dms....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .34 - .38
65-75 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .32 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .35 - .39
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., extra, c.l..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .37 - .41
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .39 - .43
125/135 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .47
145/155 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .42 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .49
175/185 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47 - .51
200/210 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .47 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50 - .54
320/330 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
335/345 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco. gal. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .49½- —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .51½- 54½

Oil, white, mineral, USP, 145 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco. gal. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .60½- —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .72 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed,[1] cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb. 10.00 -10.50
Oleostearin,[4] dms., Chicago....lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bags, c.l., works. ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots, lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium seleneide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroanilin, toner[1].....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,6] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
other points.....lb. .12½- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs., lb. .12 - .12½
sweet, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .08½- .09
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .09¾
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .90 - .95
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Verona, bls.....lb. No stocks
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[3,6] 30.4° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¼- .17
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls....lb. .23 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Callente, bgs..lb. .37 - .37½
Chilean, bgs.....lb. .27½- .36½
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .37 - .42½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Para-aminidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .26½- .28
Paracresol,[6] bbls., works.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene,[4] dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0520- —
122-124 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0585- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, refinery.lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher
Paraformaldehyde,[6,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., works..lb. .12 - —
10-gal. dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
USP, cbys., cns.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works..lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Patchouli leaves, bls..... lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Penicillin, ampules, per 100,000 units. .70 - .95
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. lb. .20 - .25

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

$CH_3-\overset{O}{\overset{\|}{C}}-CH_2-CH_3$

Molecular Weight 72.10

Methyl Ethyl Ketone has superior solvent properties . . . sufficiently low boiling point to permit ready recovery. It is not subject to hydrolysis and thus does not form acids corrosive to metals.

MEK is valuable in lubricating oil dewaxing because of its high solvent powers for oil.

MEK forms coating, dipping and spraying compositions with certain vinyl and cellulose resins. Thus it helps to make raincoats, tents, artificial leather for handbags and luggage, bathing suits, oilcloth, etc., stronger, better-wearing, water-proof and scuff-resistant.

MEK is important as a solvent in the manufacture of rubber cement widely used in fabricating bullet-proof gas tanks. Its excellent solvent properties are also valuable in the printing and lithographing industries.

Consider MEK in the light of your own processes. It may provide the answer to a problem.

SPECIFICATIONS

Purity	Minimum 99% methyl ethyl ketone by weight
Specific Gravity 20°/20° C.	0.805 to 0.807
Color	Maximum 10 platinum cobalt (Hazen) standard
Water	Miscible without turbidity with 19 volumes of 60° Bé. gasoline at 20° C.
Acidity (other than carbon dioxide)	Maximum 0.003% calculated as acetic acid
Distillation Range (A.S.T.M. D268/33)	Below 79° C. None Above 80.5° C. None
Non-volatile Matter	Maximum 2 mg. per 100 ml.
Weight	6.72 lbs. per gal. at 20° C. (approx.)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

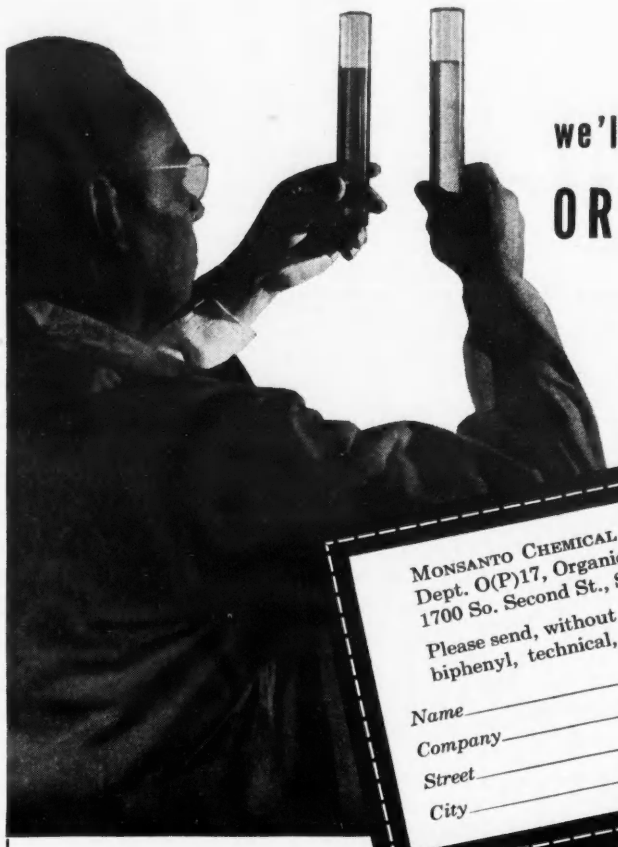
Several of the physical properties of methyl ethyl ketone are given in the following table:

Specific Gravity at 20°/4° C.	0.8047
Boiling Point at 760 mm.	79.6° C.
Melting point	−86.4° C.
Flash point, Tag Open Cup	34° F.
Tag Closed Cup	28° F.
Vapor Pressure at 0° C.	24.3 mm. Hg.
10° C.	42.5 " "
20° C.	71.2 " "
30° C.	114.3 " "
Specific Heat	0.55 (20° to 78°C.)
Latent Heat of Vaporization	106.0 gm. cal. per gm. (20° C.)
Refractive Index, N_D^{20}	1.3788
Coefficient of Expansion	0.00076 per °F.
Explosive Limits of Vapor with Air	
Upper	10.2% methyl ethyl ketone
Lower	1.97% methyl ethyl ketone
Miscibility	Complete with nearly all organic liquids

Water azeotrope containing 88.7% by weight of MEK boils at 73.4° C. Also forms azeotropes with some of common lacquer solvents.

For further properties and uses communicate with either of the addresses below.

SHELL CHEMICAL Division of SHELL UNION OIL CORPORATION
100 BUSH ST., SAN FRANCISCO 6, CALIFORNIA
R.W. GREEFF & CO. Eastern Sales Agent 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO 11



we'll be glad to send samples of

ORTHO-NITROBIPHENYL

—the low-cost plasticizer, available without priority

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY
Dept. O(P)17, Organic Chemicals Division
1700 So. Second St., St. Louis 4, Missouri

Please send, without cost or obligation, samples of ortho-nitrobiphenyl, technical, as indicated: ☐ Grade A; ☐ Grade B.

Name _____

Company _____

Street _____

City _____ *Zone* _____ *State* _____

If you're having trouble finding the plasticizers you need, why not send for samples of Monsanto Ortho-Nitrobiphenyl? Try them in your laboratory and see if they are not the answer to your problem.

Monsanto Ortho-Nitrobiphenyl is available for immediate shipment in quantity . . . and without priority. The plasticizer is available in two technical grades. Technical Grade A should be used where color is important in the finished product. Carlot prices, f.o.b. St. Louis are: Technical Grade A, 10c a pound; Technical Grade B, 6c a pound.

You can use ortho-nitrobiphenyl as a plasticizer, alone or in conjunction with other plasticizers. It is applicable to the entire range of synthetic resins from the cellulose esters and ethers through the vinyls and vinyl copolymers. It is compatible with alkyds and some synthetic rubbers.

We shall be pleased to send complete data and samples for your experimentation. You may make your request on the convenient coupon, by contacting the nearest Monsanto office or by writing: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 So. Second St., St. Louis 4, Mo.

District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Montreal, Toronto.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF MONSANTO ORTHO-NITROBIPHENYL

The figures included are approximately correct and can be considered as average values for ortho-nitrobiphenyl, technical.

	Grade A	*Grade B*
COLOR AND APPEARANCE	Light greenish yellow crystalline solid or oily liquid.	Light to dark reddish brown crystalline solid or oily liquid.
MELTING POINT		35°C.
BOILING POINT AT 760 MM.		320–330°C.
REFRACTIVE INDEX AT 25°C.		1.613
SPECIFIC GRAVITY AT 40°/15.5°C.		1.189
SPECIFIC GRAVITY TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT		0.00083/°C. (33°–80°C.)
VISCOSITY AT 25°C. AT 45°C.		38 Centipoises 12 Centipoises
FLASH POINT		143°C. (289.5°F.)
FIRE POINT		179°C. (354.5°F.)

SOLUBILITY: Ortho-Nitrobiphenyl is readily soluble in most organic solvents but is practically insoluble in water, either hot or cold. Some of the materials in which Ortho-Nitrobiphenyl will dissolve are:

Benzene	Ethyl Acetate	Mineral Spirits
Ethyl Alcohol	Amyl Acetate	Pine Oil
Methyl Alcohol	Ortho-Dichloro-benzene	Turpentine
Ether	Carbon Tetrachloride	Linseed Oil
Acetone	Glacial Acetic Acid	Soyabean Oil
Methyl Ethyl Ketone		Corn Oil

Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
smaller containers.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .33 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3.. gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07⅛- .07⅛
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
Pepper, black,[1,7] 15 tons, bgs..lb. .10 - —
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .1050- —
4 to 24 bgs.....lb. .1100- —
red, capsicum, Carolina, iongs, new crop, bgs..lb. .32½ Nom.
sports, old crop, bgs...lb. .46 Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs.....lb. No stocks
longs, old crop, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chillies, bgs.....lb. .22½- .46
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
import, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .0782- .0800
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 4, same basis.....lb. .0876- .0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, same basis.....lb. .0926- .0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l..lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls. c.l..lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .03¼ —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades, bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County, bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas...bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas ....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania .....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf coast.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.86
North, North-Central.. bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
Panhandle .....bbl. 1.10 - 1.22
West .....bbl. .70 - 1.72
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd., Er..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3...gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —

Petroleum ether, laboratory grade, 35°-60° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 1, gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy....bbl. 1.10 - —
light .....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel .....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 3.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2....gal. .03⅝- —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16 .....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1.gal. .07 - .07⅝
No. 2.....gal. .07 - .0805
No. 3.....gal. 06⅞- .07⅛
36-40 gravity.....gal. .07 - .07⅛
bunker C, tanks, Albany, N.Y. bbl. 1.97 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Charleston, S. C.....bbl. 1.72 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.72 - —
New Haven, Conn.....bbl. 1.77 - —
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl 1.62 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.77 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.72 - —
Wilmington, N. C.....bbl. 1.72 - —

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.
San Francisco,
Willbridge, Ore.
East coast, N.J., N.Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal. .07⅛- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07⅛- —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 163-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10¼- —
198-200 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore....gal. .135 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1430- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1150- —
Detroit .....gal. .1390- —
Hartford .....gal. .1430- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1280- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1240- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1220- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .125 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .135 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .11 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco..gal. .12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery, gal. .07⅛- —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago ... .gal. .1380- —
Detroit ....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee ....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis ....gal. .1420- —
New York..... ..gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J..gal. .21½- —
No. 2, tanks, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, tanks, same basis.gal. .22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis.gal. .228 - —
No. 30, tanks, Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P. at refinery, California, 46.5 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles.....gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....lb. .07⅛- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gals.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco..gal. .25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07⅛
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅝- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .07⅛
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Sulphonates,[6] 63% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .09⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09⅞- .10⅜
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07⅞- .10⅜
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.
Phenobarbital, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10⅜- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09⅜- .10⅛
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .10⅜
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08⅜- .09⅛
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09⅛- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solut., 50%, bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100%, bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.90
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).

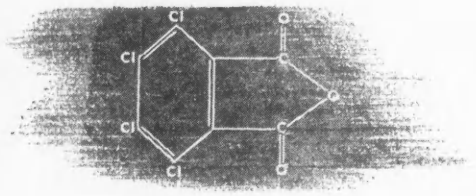
PRESENTING...

Niathal

TETRACHLORO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

A NEW AND VERSATILE INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL For Which A Manufacturing Process Has Been Developed

● NIATHAL* is fully chlorinated Phthalic Anhydride—all four hydrogen atoms being replaced by chlorine. The molecular structure of Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride may be represented as follows: The molecular weight of this compound is 285.9 and the chlorine content is 49.6%. It is made by a novel process for which patent protection is pending.



PROPERTIES—NIATHAL is an almost white, odorless powder. Its purity is greater than 99%, the remainder being chiefly chemically bound water. It is free-flowing and non-hygroscopic.

NIATHAL melts with very slight decomposition at 254-255°C (255°C=491°F), as against 254.9°C for the 100% pure compound. It has an appreciable vapor pressure at elevated temperatures and particularly above its melting point. It boils at approximately 362°C (684°F).

Although our own experience indicates that NIATHAL is non-irritating and non-toxic, we recommend suitable precautions when using it for making new compounds and products.

SOLUBILITY—100 parts of water dissolves with difficulty up to 0.33 parts of NIATHAL at 20°C and about 1.6 parts at 90°C, forming the corresponding dibasic acid. A pH of about 2.0 characterizes this solution.

With caustic soda or caustic potash solutions NIATHAL readily forms the neutral alkali salts, both of which are highly soluble; about 35% aqueous solutions of these salts may be obtained at 65°C. These salts, as well as the slightly soluble acid salts, form crystalline solids. NIATHAL forms nearly insoluble salts of several common metals.

NIATHAL is soluble in several organic solvents. For example, 2 to 6% solutions may be obtained at room temperature in Acetone, Benzene, and Chlorobenzene. Solubilities materially increase with elevation of temperature.

USES—Since Phthalic Anhydride has found extensive use in numerous synthetic organic chemical industries, it is predicted that the chlorinated product will also find large and varied outlets. The introduction of almost 50% chlorine into the molecule yields new and interesting properties. The chemical structure is highly stable. This fact, in combination with high melting point, suggests that compounds made from NIATHAL may be used at more elevated temperatures. High chlorine content also improves resistance to fire.

NIATHAL is suggested for use as an intermediate or compounding material in the manufacture of...

DYES • ESTERS • SYNTHETIC RUBBERS
PHARMACEUTICALS • PLASTICIZERS • INSULATING MATERIALS • FUNGICIDES • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • LUBRICANTS • SYNTHETIC RESINS.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS—NIATHAL will be shipped in fiber containers or paper-lined wooden barrels of various sizes. It is at present available only in experimental amounts. Sample on request.

*Trade Mark Registration applied for

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

"An Essential Part Of America's Great Chemical Enterprise"

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-68% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l.
long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum
short ton. 2.90 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.10 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.45 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5% I. & a., b.p.l., same basis
long ton. 5.10 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% I. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.60 - —
refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 4.75 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis
long ton. 4.95 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis
short ton. 5.05 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis
short ton. 5.30 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis
short ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus,[6] red, amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] cns.....lb. .23 - .25
dms.....lb. .25 - —
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.75 - 5.10
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.65 - 5.00
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Pinetar,[6] retort, dms., incl., c.l., works..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32&- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .27 - —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works..lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin.....dms. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Potash ablietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[4] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Carbonate,[6] cal., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated,[6] 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.68½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.68½- —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.06 - —
solid, dms., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.93½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l. works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .07¼- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .03¾- .03¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02½- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., wks. lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .12
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs lb. 08 Nom
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .33¾
powd., 3c per lb higher.
Cyanide,[6] dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38

Potash, manure salt,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M... unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., wks. lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
Potash silicate, solut., 32° Be, ret. dms., l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Alt. or Gulf ports.. ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Thiocyanate, bbls.....lb. .62 - .65
kgs.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz. 14.20 - 14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .48
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .26
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3. gal. .03¾- —
Propylenegiycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .65 - .68
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chl., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. 38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1,6] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works....gal. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 10.65 - —
flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports. long ton. 8.00 - 10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol)
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton. 10.00 - 11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 13.00 - 13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.

FeCl3
PENN SALT
ANHYDROUS FERRIC CHLORIDE
A USEFUL CATALYST
...EXTREMELY PURE
...HIGHLY SOLUBLE
Anhydrous Ferric Chloride is a completely water-free form of Ferric Chloride containing 98% or more $FeCl_3$ by weight.
It is composed of small greenish-black crystals with a melting point of 577.4° F.
EXTREMELY HYGROSCOPIC—it is readily soluble in water to 45% concentrations at room temperatures over 55° F.
PENNSYLVANIA SALT
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • Cincinnati • Minneapolis • Wyandotte • Tacoma

Pyroxylin, transparent, cs., wks. lb. .19 - —
black, cs., works lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1,6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account lb. .05⅝- .05⅝
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .06½- .06⅝
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works lb. .04575- .0598
tanks, works lb. .04075- —
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l. lb. .089 - —
l.c.l., bgs lb. .0915- —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1 lb. .10 - —
No. 2 lb. .09½- —
No. 3 lb. .09 - —
solid, bgs lb. .18¼- —
Quicksilver (see Mercury).
Quillaia (see Soap bark).
Quinaldine,[1] NF, 100 lbs., works lb. .80 - .85
Quinhydrone, 100 lbs. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Quinidine,[4] NF V, cryst., cns. oz. 1.06 + 13⅓[*]
powd., precip., cns oz. 1.01 + .13⅓
Sulphate USP, cns oz. .71 + .13⅓

[*] Surcharge of 13⅓c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[4] NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .84 + 13⅓[*]
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + 13⅓
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + 13⅓
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 + .13⅓
Bisulphate USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .80 + .13⅓
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .78 + .13⅓
Dihydrobromide, bets., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13⅓
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 + 13⅓
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 + .13⅓
Formate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 + .13⅓
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13⅓
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .76 + .13⅓
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .81 + .13⅓
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + 13⅓
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 + 13⅓
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + 13⅓
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .79 + 13⅓
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .67 + 13⅓
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + 13⅓
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + 13⅓
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.03 + 13⅓
Quinine valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs. oz. .99 + .13⅓

[*] Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[4] USP, cns. oz. .61 + .13⅓[*]

Surcharge:—See note under Quinine.

Quinoline, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls lb. .65 - —
paste, dms lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Red, alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

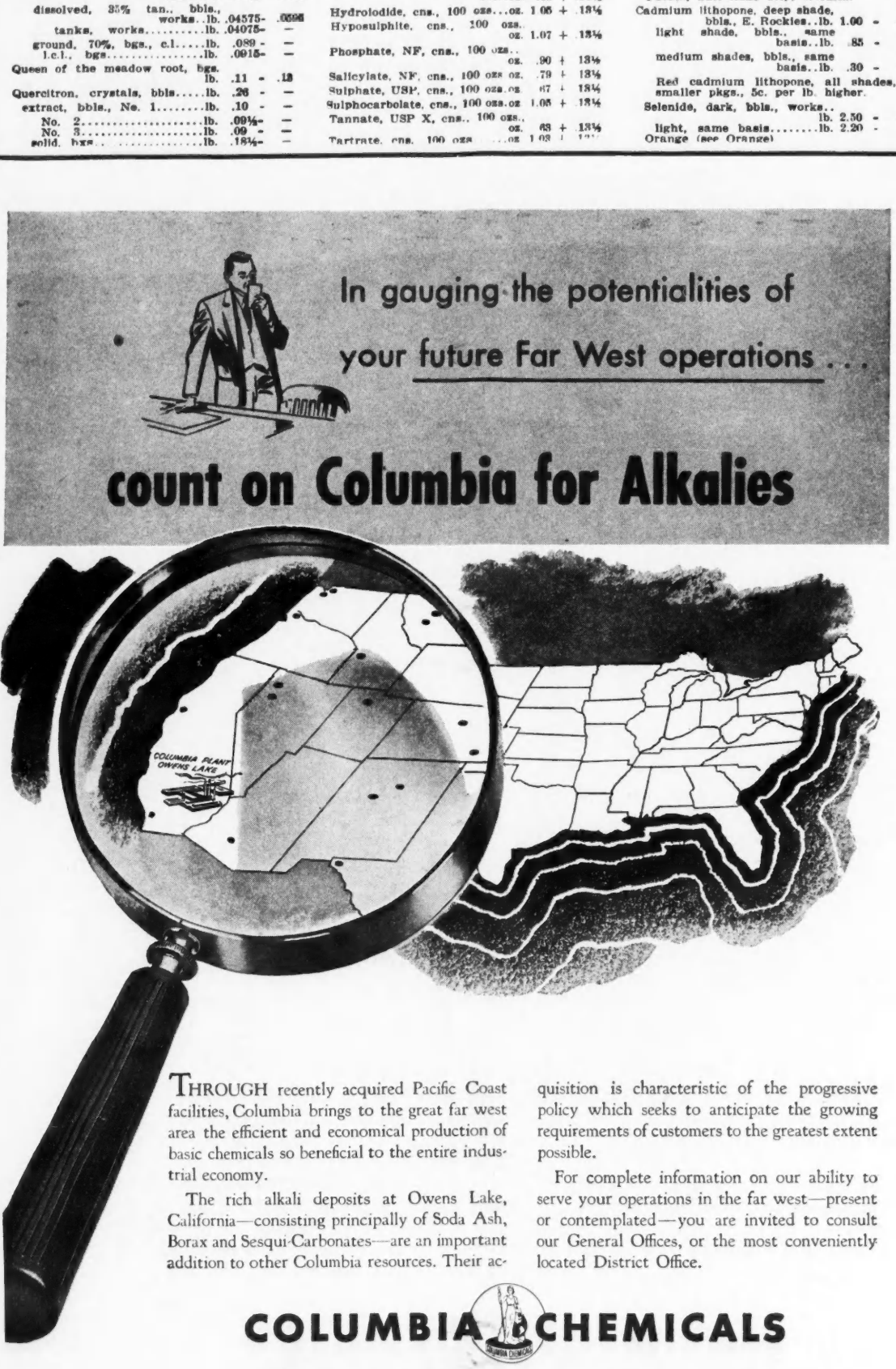
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis lb. .30 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.

Selenide, dark, bbls., works lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Red, carmine, No. 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple (xide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis lb. .085 - .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.73 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.75 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works lb. .55 Nom.
Red, Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls lb. .04⅝- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, xgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works lb. .03½- —
35%, bbls., works lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works l. .04 - —
Vermillion, Amer., bbls lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls lb. 2.71 - 2.88
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 2.90 - 2.93
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb .68 - .78
USP, cryst., dms., frt. alld. E of Miss. lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls lb. 40 - .41
Riboflavin, bots kilo. 150.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .43½- —
smaller lots lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls lb. .13⅜- .14½
Rosin, gum,[1,5]:
B, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.90 - —
D, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
E, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
F, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.60 - —
G, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.64 - —
H, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.66 - —
I dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.66 - —
K, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
M, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.72 - —
N, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.88 - —
W.G., dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.18 - —
W.W., dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
X, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Wood,[1,5] B (resin), dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Rotenone,[1,6] bbls., works lb. 10.90 - 13.50
extract, liq., dms., works per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 37.50 - —
Rue, bls lb. .70 - .75

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .32 Nom.
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Persian, tins lb. 48.00 - —
Spanish, NF, tins lb. 35.00 - 36.00
medium, tins lb. 37.50 - 38.00
Safrol, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Sage,[1] Calif., leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast lb. .32 - .33
Cyprus, good, bls lb. .17 - .17½
fair, bls lb. .15 - .15½
Dalmatian-type, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Greek type, fair, bls lb. No stocks
good, bls lb. No stocks
Palestine, bls lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls lb. .19 - .19½
Sago flour, bgs lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms lb. 15.00 - 20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .90 - —
fib. dms lb. .92 - .93
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l. lb. 14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs lb. 17.20 - 18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l. ton. 15.70 - —
l.c.l. ton. 19.60 - 23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works ton. 15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots. 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots. 100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots. 100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots. oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns. kilo. 190.00 - 200.00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your future Far West operations . . .
count on Columbia for Alkalies
COLUMBIA PLANT OWENS LAKE

THROUGH recently acquired Pacific Coast facilities, Columbia brings to the great far west area the efficient and economical production of basic chemicals so beneficial to the entire industrial economy.

The rich alkali deposits at Owens Lake, California—consisting principally of Soda Ash, Borax and Sesqui-Carbonates—are an important addition to other Columbia resources. Their acquisition is characteristic of the progressive policy which seeks to anticipate the growing requirements of customers to the greatest extent possible.

For complete information on our ability to serve your operations in the far west—present or contemplated—you are invited to consult our General Offices, or the most conveniently located District Office.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
GRANT BUILDING • PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

CHICAGO • BOSTON • ST. LOUIS • PITTSBURGH • NEW YORK • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND
PHILADELPHIA • MINNEAPOLIS • CHARLOTTE • LOS ANGELES

Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bls..lb. .40 - .45
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots..lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs., lb. No stocks
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3' kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3660- —
Chicago .....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3550- —
Chicago .....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lf. works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .27
Silver bullion .....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....cz. .41½- —
Nitrate, bots., 100 ozs.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, USP, bots., dms.oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lo. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .0
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash, light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.03 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —

Soda bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08⅛
Soda bichromate in bbls. ⅛c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran, bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - — fiber dms., 100 lbs., works. lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.90
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works.. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —

Soda caustic, solid, 76%, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08⅛
Chromate,[1,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ⅛c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —

Metals Need Alkalies

Metals are basic... from the new light metals to the ferrous and non-ferrous, metals serve in numerous forms for a vast variety of uses... Vital to metals are Solvay Alkalies and related products, proving that in war as in peace alkalies are indispensable!

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company*

Soda hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .24 - .28
tech. (see Soda caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, crys., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP. cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate,[6] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —

Soda nitrate, refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 98-99%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald...lb. .19 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works., 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
gran., bbls., dms., works, lb. .10 - —

Soda phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l. same basis..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic.
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10⅝- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs. .....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. .52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works .....ton.12 00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works .....ton.25.00 - —

Soda silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works. lb. .03¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms...lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms.. lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire enamel,[6] ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol,[6] coml, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¾- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.30
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls. .....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls.- bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs. .....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l. .....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs. .....lb. .09 - .09¼
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Stoneroot, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms.lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. .....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, USP, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Styroly] acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, bots....lb. 1.50 - —
fib, dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 30-80 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiozole, dms. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs. .....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30

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Whatever the vitamin products you manufacture, you can rely on Hoffmann-La Roche for bulk vitamins which embody the utmost in scientific knowledge and skill—vitamins *made with pharmaceutical elegance.*

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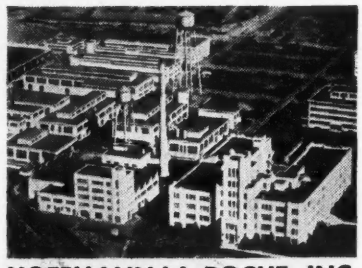

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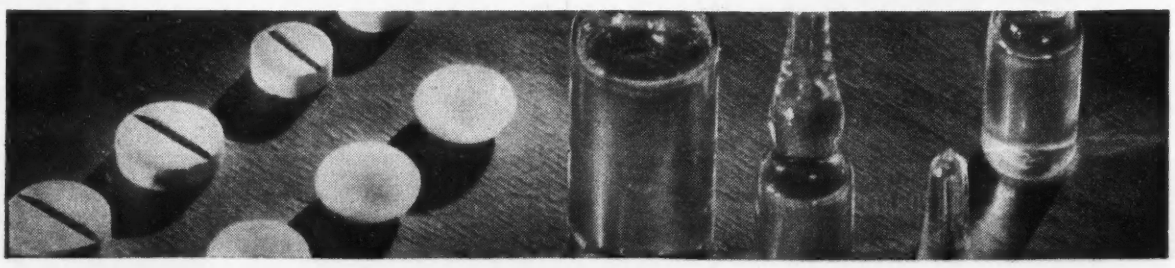
Vitamin Division, Nutley 10, N. J.



Sulphur, refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur powers in bbls., 35c. higher.
refined, rock, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liq. com'l. cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .21
Sulphur iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto., unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

triple, 40% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls., Calif.....lb. .75 - .76

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Talc, dom., ordinary grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works .....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York bgs., c.l., works, ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09⅞- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08⅝- —
special, loose .....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,8] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil,[3,6] 15-19%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara,[1] powd., c.l. ex dock, U. S. ports..long ton.118.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .54 - .56
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate,[6] 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] dms., 25-lb. lots, lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .90 - .92
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .63½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33

Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¾- .15⅞
nonchalking,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain,[4] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .78 - .82
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, ret. dms., works, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls., lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85

Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., lots, oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .27 - .32
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .99 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld...lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] tech., cns., works..lb. .28 - .39½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works...lb. 1.16 - —

Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[3] 99-99.7% dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs. .....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .12 - .12½
Haitian, bls., Miami or New Orleans..lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms....gal. .82 - .83
Sulphate-wood, ret., dms..gal. .87 - .88
Wood,[1] d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East, gal. .80 - .83
tanks, East .....gal. .74 - .75

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Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works, or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —

—*Continued on page 51*

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SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

59 John Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.

Telephone REctor 2-9620. Cable Address Reporter New York

William S. Auchincloss, President and Treasurer; Jean Schnell Auchincloss, Vice-President; Hugh Craig, Vice-President; Burr Price, Vice-President; M. B. Powers, Assistant Treasurer; A. L. Koch, Secretary.

Incorporating the Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, the New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, the Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.

Annual subscription rates, including postage, in the United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America and South America, $5.00; Canada and Newfoundland, $7.00; other countries, $10.00; single copies, 25 cents each.

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as second-class matter January 15, 1884, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Volume 148 July 9, 1945 Number 2

Postwar Chemical Industry

Reconversion is not a big problem for the chemical industry in connection with its transition from the supplying of war to the serving of peace. For the most part, chemical manufacturers have not departed far from the fields and lines in which they produced before the war. For another thing, much that they have added to meet the demands of war will find a place in the markets of peace. The one big difference will be in volume, especially in products, largely in the field of explosives and their adjuvants, which have a relatively very small peacetime consumption.

But, the chemical industry does have a big problem of transition: it is the problem of reconstruction. The chemical business of 1939 will never fill the shoes of the chemical industry of 1945.

Between 1939 and the peak of war demands in the latter part of 1943, production of chemicals was increased more than 200 percent. Its increase was the largest of any major group with the exception of transportation equipment, which increased more than 400 percent. The average for all manufactures was about 125 percent, which was greater than the increase in iron and steel. Production of foods was increased about 50 percent. Production, as a whole, has averaged fairly steady since 1943; production of chemicals has dropped more than 20 percent. It is still rated at 321 (100=1935-39 average), the rate in industrial chemicals separately being 406.

Employment in the chemical industry is 66 percent larger now than it was in 1939; payrolls total almost 200 percent more.

The industry's problem of transition is clear. The approaches thereto are many.

The productive activity of the chemical industry depends almost wholly on the rate of manufacturing in general. Only a small part of its production is channeled to direct consumption by the general public. And only a small proportion of such sales can be influenced by the usual sort of promotive effort.

The extent, if any, to which the demands of consuming industries after the war will exceed those of the late thirties is wholly a matter of conjecture. Talk about what is going to be done in this line and that of consumer goods grosses high—but its net, because of the displacing of other goods, may be disappointing. Whether the chemical industry will gain more from the new things coming than it loses with the old ones going cannot be foretold or foreseen. The only indication of what is to come is that offered by the evident purpose of those concerns, which do not choose to go on a slimming diet, of taking on more and more the manufacturing and marketing of special products for consumption by the general public. Integrating is going to be very popular.

—O-P-D—

WPB Needs Realists

The drastic reduction which Congress has made in the funds for the War Production Board for the new fiscal year solves a problem for a lot of WPB officials who have been wanting to get back to private life. Many of these men have had to stay on in Washington because they could not get "release" certificates; with the appropriations cut in half, these certificates will be forthcoming.

The cut in appropriations is also going to mean the release of many other people in the agency, who don't want to get out. WPB now has in the neighborhood of 12,300 workers on its payroll. Under the program laid out in its budget, its personnel will have to be reduced to 5,500 employees by June 30, 1946.

It is not going to be good for business that the realists leave WPB in the time of its transitory need, and the zealots remain, even though in lesser number, to aggravate the misusefulness of its functioning. The need in WPB for men of understanding and proper ability increases as the bigger job of war reconstruction control becomes more and imperatively imminent. Rather than leave that job to the vagaries of those whose economics is all social and not at all commercial, business would better subsidize men who will really represent it in what WPB must do.

—O-P-D—

For a Better Labor Law

The chances of early enactment of a new Federal employment, or industrial, relations law are very dim. The possibility of the legislation's ever getting congressional approval in the form of the pending bill (S. 1171) is practically nil. The movement toward a more equitable labor law is not pleasing to the "leaders" (?) of "organized" (?) labor. Their efforts, so it is said, are aimed at having the bill never get a hearing in the senate committee to which it has been referred. In spite of all they say in deploring "unauthorized" strikes and all they do not do to show that they are leaders, they do not like—to begin with—the new bill's declaration that existing conditions of employment shall be maintained pending the exhaustion of efforts to settle controversies with reference to such conditions. Quite obviously the mutinous rank and file is still more antagonistic toward that bar to the "right" (?) to strike without regard for agreements or anything else.

The worst feature of S. 1171 from the viewpoint of "organized" (?) labor is the amended form of section 8 of the national labor relations act, which defines "unfair labor practices" as "the following [eleven are specified] practices by employers *or employees*" (italics supplied). To them, this is particularly objectionable because it would outlaw "inducing or coercing employees to join . . . any labor organization, or . . . inducing employees to join by making membership a condition of employment." That, of course, would have to do with a man's right to work, not his privilege to strike.

Emendment of the national labor relations act along the lines attempted in S. 1171 is of vital importance to the economic welfare of the people of the United States. The new bill would set up for employer and employee duties which both should voluntarily long since have assumed and fulfilled. It is questionable whether the "labor laws" of today are any better, or even as good, for the national welfare than were the conditions which they were designed to remedy. Certainly they have not reduced the number or frequency of controversies; nor have they lessened the—as S. 1171 has it—"use of any unilateral arbitrary or coercive methods or compulsory process to end the controversy or to obtain an advantage in its final determination."

S. 1171 needs some improving of phraseology. Its improvement in that respect should be immediately taken up by the management-labor agency launched a few weeks ago by the heads of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the two national organizations of labor. Then it should come to full public hearing, and in due course it should be openly debated and promptly voted upon on the floors of Congress.

—O-P-D—

Room for Teamwork

The new Secretary of Agriculture says that he is not going to take advantage of the revision of subsection (e) of section 3 of the emergency price-control act to get in the way of the price administrator in the functioning of the Office of Price Administration. To the extent that that statement indicates a belief in and a willingness for teamwork, it is good. It is to be hoped that the new statutory team will get somewhere in the direction of price-control and food production. They are not going to have much help from anybody. And the secretary's statement that it will be necessary to see to this and to make sure of that easily can go the way of most good intentions.

The new Secretary of Agriculture has called upon local authorities to co-operate with him and OPA in battling black markets. Newark, N. J., has a price-control ordinance providing fines up to $200 and permitting jail sentences. A second-offender black marketer in that town was recently fined all of $15 for charging a returned naval serviceman $1 a pound for chicken ceiled at 41 cents!

Dealers shut up shop in the localities where the penalties for violating OPA ceilings are bigger than the profits. People brag about getting butter without points for 80 cents a pound when the papers are full of stories of over-supplied butter markets and inadequate point support. OPA, itself, could do a good job of co-operating at several places.

VITAMINS...
before V-E day

...and after

DURING the European phase of World War II, the synthetic vitamins were used in large quantities in the rations of our armed forces. With V-E Day this demand did not abruptly cease – redeployment will require many months and a large Army of Occupation must be maintained for years. In addition there is the added problem of the rehabilitation of the liberated peoples, who have been under a starvation diet for years. In correcting the widespread malnutrition which has resulted, American-made synthetic vitamins are playing an important part.

It is greatly to the credit of our producers of these synthetic vitamins, of whom Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. is one of the leaders, that they have not only met these extraordinary demands, but also are producing ample quantities for our domestic needs – not only for the preparation of pharmaceutical products, but also for the fortification and enrichment of foods, both human and animal. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 81 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y.; 444 West Grand Avenue, Chicago 10, Ill.

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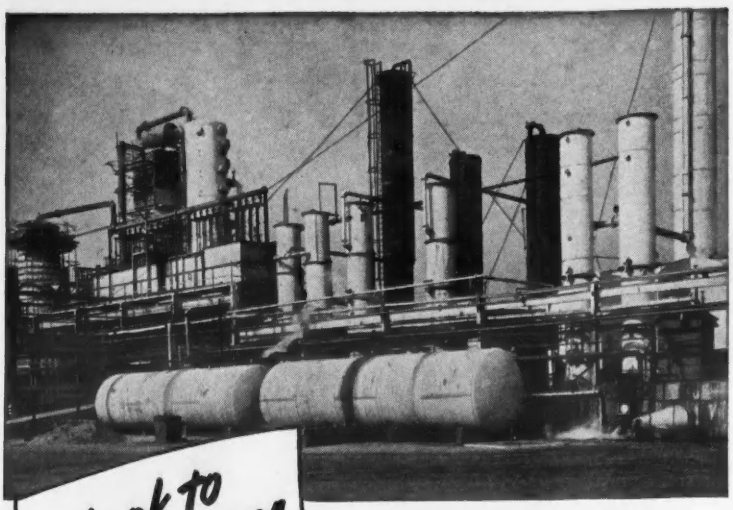

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Heavy Chemicals

Holiday influences had no important baring on the movement of heavy chemicals last week. There was a substantial demand for military and commercial requirements and while the former was covered, the latter in many instances was only partially satisfied. Probably the most favorable feature uncovered was the supply position in sulphuric acid. Notation of better supply conditions have been stated in our market reports during the past few weeks and these have now been substantiated by an announcement from WPB that the supply of sulphuric acid is adequate to meet all requirements. The industry's opinion is that controls should be lifted within the next two months except in area 10, which includes some of the states west of the Mississippi river. It was thought advisable to continue allocation in that section until V-J day. This, coming close after the lifting of control over anhydrous hydrofluoric acid showed that at least in these departments, production is leveling off consuming demand.

While production of oxalic acid was maintained around its recent high level, figures released by the Chemicals Bureau recorded stocks at the end of April as the lowest for any month so far this year. Soda ash and caustic soda gave no evidence of relaxing from their former tight supply positions. Chlorate of soda has been featured by an unusually heavy inquiry for weed-killing and for use in the metal industry. Pressure of government demand has been lessened for copper carbonate but the supply position showed no appreciable improvement. Demand for calcium chloride has kept that market in a distorted condition. Increased production of antimony oxide is expected to improve the supply position shortly.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 89.4 in the week ended June 30, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 90.4 in the previous week and 86.2 percent a year ago.

Production and supply figures noted in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB, unless otherwise specified.

Ammonia — Production of ammonia liquor as a coke by-product in May was given by the Bureau of Mines at 4,853,551 pounds, compared with 4,679,115 pounds in April, a gain of 3.7 percent. Production in May last year was 5,475,000 pounds. For the five months through May, output was 23,902,396 pounds against 27,061,000 pounds for the same period in 1944. Stocks at the close of May were 1,461,959 pounds compared with 1,323,558 pounds at the end of the preceding month.

Ammonia Anhydrous — Synthetic production during April amounted to 45,581 tons, compared with 49,089 tons in March. Stocks at the end of April were 4,301 tons against 4,649 tons at the end of the preceding month.

Arsenic—Argentina's maritime imports of white arsenic increased from 257 metric tons in 1943 to 1,489 in 1944, according to advices from Buenos Aires. Mexico supplied almost the entire amount in both years. Imports in 1944 exceeded those of the previous years, 1938-1939, by 400 tons.

Calcium Chloride—Supply condition continued exceedingly tight with producers averaging more than two months behind shipment schedules. The market has felt the impact of an unusually heavy demand since the beginning of the year, which prevented the building up of any stockpile. Trade reports indicate that it is doubtful if a normal market can be restored before January.

Chlorine—Brightness limitations of various grades of paper and paperboard, attained by the use of chlorine, have been removed, effective July 4, 1945, by revocation of Order L-11, which was issued April 30, 1943, the paper division of WPB announces.

Copper Carbonate—Recent cutbacks in government demand were reported to have relieved some of the pressure from this market but so far there has been no appreciable improvement in the extent of available supplies.

Magnesium Metal — General decrease in shipments of fabricated products featured operations in the magnesium industry during April, according to WPB. Primary metal production of 6,412,000 pounds was 4 per cent lower than in March, because of the shorter month, while secondary recovery of 2,784,000 pounds showed virtually no change.

Methyl Chloride — Production of all grades in April was placed at 2,366,809 pounds, compared with 2,688,205 pounds in March. Stocks at the close of April were 848,243 pounds against 600,513 pounds at the close of the preceding month.

Soda Ash—Maintenance of heavy military and industrial demand has prevented any visible easement in the supply condition. While producers have made progress in catching up with bulk shipments, they are considerably behind on material in bags.

Soda Bicarbonate—Production in April was 15,407 tons, compared with 15,570 tons in March. Stocks at the end of April were 4,073 tons against 4,321 tons at the end of March.

Soda Bisulphite—April output was placed at 3,486 tons, compared with 3,771 tons in March. Stocks at the close of April were 1,139 tons against 1,058 tons at the end of March.

Soda Caustic—Supply position has continued tight with shipments behind contract schedules. Demand for government, rayon, oil refining and many other uses is heavy and there has been no chance of building up inventories. Liquid has remained more favorable for shipment than any of the dry grades.

War Shipping Administration has approved rate order 343—50 percent liquid caustic soda in wing tanks from United States Atlantic ports to the Netherlands West Indies, 22½c per barrel, plus surcharge of 10 percent, based on a minimum shipment of 2,500 barrels, with freight to be paid for 2,400 barrels if lesser quantity is shipped. Also rate order 344—50 percent liquid caustic soda in bulk between United States Pacific Coast ports, 28c per barrel, plus surcharge of 10 percent based on a minimum shipment of 10,000 barrels, with freight to be paid for 10,000 barrels if a lesser quantity is shipped.

Soda Hydrosulphide—Production in April was 1,959,000 pounds, compared with 1,907,000 pounds in March. Stocks in producers' hands at the end of April were 491,000 pounds, against 480,000 pounds at the close of the preceding month.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.0	169.0	169.0	169.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Acids

Acetic—Heavy consuming demand has taken current production readily, and while the supply has been equal to the present rate of consumption, there are no excess inventories. Production of synthetic in April was 22,564,074 pounds compared with 23,266,187 pounds in March. Stocks at the close of April were down to 5,879,194 pounds against 7,094,051 pounds at the end of March.

Muriatic — Production in April amounted to 37,597 tons, compared with 37,639 tons in March. Stocks at the end of April were 2,984 tons against 3,500 tons at the end of March.

Nitric—April production amounted to 40,055 tons compared with a seasonal output of 37,963 tons in March. Stocks at the end of the month were

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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5,788 tons against revised stocks of 5,314 tons at the end of March.

Oxalic—Producers have been shipping this acid as fast as possible, but are behind scheduled requirements Buying interest has expanded with the tight supply condition forcing activity into future shipments. September-October deliveries were obtainable with sellers inclined to name the option. The shorter month accounted for a slight reduction in April output. The total registered 1,703,315 pounds, compared with 1,720,416 pounds in March. Stocks at the close of April were the smallest recorded for any month so far this year. Supplies were down to 265,728 pounds, against 331,178 pounds at the end of March.

Sulphuric—Production has relieved most of the tight spots in this market and WPB has the position under better balance than for some time. The military call has continued heavy but production has taken care of this and left a fair supply for civilian use. Disposal of spent acid from ordnance sulphuric acid plants was discussed by the industry's committee and WPB. The committee urged that all such plants be closed down when the supply situation reaches the stage where the disposal of spent acid coming from these facilities seriously interferes with the operation of privately owned plants.

Baltimore, July 6.—Output of sulphuric acid proceeds at the Baltimore plants as it has throughout the war period, but with the exception of a gradual curtailment of output for government uses in accordance with military requirements. As any reduction in quantity is made possible, the excess becomes available for industrial and agricultural uses. The ceiling is maintained at the highs recorded by the various producers in March three years ago. These highs vary with cost levels due to location, transportation of acid-making materials and other items. No further suggestion as to the establishment of a uniform ceiling has been made, and no one in the industry expects any such effort with renegotiation available as a remedy if profits seem inordinate to the Federal authorities.

Surplus Chemicals

—*Continued from page 7*

Kyrolith—869,400 pounds, Torrance, Calif.

Laytex, Prime Paste—32,360 pounds, Richmond, Calif.

Lead Acetate Compound—8,050 tablets, Schenectady, N. Y.

Lead Arsenate—2,850 pounds, Rohwer, Ark.

Lithium Carbonate — 122 pounds, Schenectady, N. Y.; 125 pounds, Los Angeles, Calif.

Luting Compound — 10,055 pounds, Pine Bluff, Ark.; 2,490 pounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Magnesium Fluorosilicate — 1,485 gallons, Orangeburg, N. Y.; 800 pounds, Huntsville Arsenal, Ala.

Magnesium Fluosilicate — 6,350 pounds, Des Moines, Iowa.

Magnesium Nitrate—990 pounds, Salinas, Calif.

Magnesium Oxide — 6,600 pounds, Huntsville Arsenal, Ala.; 329 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Magnesium Phosphate—200 pounds, Salinas, Calif.

Magnesium Sulphate—2,635 pounds, Salinas, Calif.; 1,000 ounces, Louisville, Ky.

Malachite Green — 25,000 grams, Louisville, Ky.

Methyl Bromide—250 pounds, Denison, Tex.

Methyl Orange—27,940 vials, Louisville, Ky.

Methyl Violet — 360,000 grams, Louisville, Ky.

Molasses, Residuum—67,944 pounds, Ogden, Utah; 300,000 pounds, Huntsville, Ala.; 2,303 gallons, Toole, Utah; 1,155 gallons, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; stabilized, 1,426,888 pounds, Huntsville, Ala.

Naphtha, Aromatic, Type 3—6,061 gallons, Memphis, Tenn.; 29,347 gallons, Topeka, Kans.; 62,720 gallons, South Bend, Ind.; 15,412 gallons, Columbus, Ohio.

Nitrocellulose Rolls — 529 pounds, Huntsville, Ala.; strips, 359 pounds, Huntsville, Ala.

Nitrogen, Dry—33 cylinders, Lexington, Ky.

Nitronaphthalene—92 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Orthodichlorobenzene Cleaning Fluid—13,530 gallons, Oakland, Calif.

Phosphorous Red—204 pounds, Denver, Colo.

Pitch, Black—61,500 pounds, Atlanta, Ga.

Pitch—146 tons, Richmond, Va.

Polythene Alkathene — 59,440 pounds, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Potash Bromide—500 tubes, Granite City, Ill.

Potash Chlorate — 54,000 pounds, Huntsville Arsenal, Ala.; 19,600 pounds, Huntsville, Ala.

Potash Chloride — 6,455 ounces, Louisville, Ky., 300 pounds, Salinas, Calif.

Potash Cyanide—250 pounds, Granite City, Ill.

Potash Ferrocyanide—78,717 ounces, Louisville, Ky.

Potash Metabisulphite — 11,593 pounds, South Bend, Ind.; 5,992 pounds, Topeka, Kans.

Potash Nitrate—5,600 pounds, Buffalo, N. Y.; 19,800 pounds, Pasco, Wash.; 800 pounds, Salinas, Calif.

Potash Phosphate—820 pounds, Salinas, Calif.

Potash Sulphate—820 pounds, Salinas, Calif.

Rosin—54,790 ounces, Louisville, Ky.

Rubber, Synthetic — 2,005 pounds, Providence, R. I.

Rust Inhibitor—660 gallons, College Point, L. I., and 220 gallons, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Rust Preventive Compound—34,020 pounds, Portsmouth, Va.

Salt, Hardening — 11,500 pounds, Buffalo, N. Y.; 1,750 pounds, Cleveland, Ohio.

Slushing Compound — 557 gallons, South Bend, Ind.

Soda, Lime—42,350 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Soda Acetate—1,698 pounds, Savannah, Ga.; 950 pounds, Louisville, Ky.

Soda Bisulphite—200 pounds, Savannah, Ga.

Soda Bromide—1,013 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; 1,100 pounds, Denver, Colo.

Soda Citrate—400 pounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

Soda Chloride—3,500 pounds, Alva, Okla.

Soda Cyanide—1,000 pounds, Independence, Mo.

Soda Nitrate—1,600 pounds, Midland, Pa.; 40,000 pounds, Rohwer, Ark.

Soda Sulphate—7,014 pounds, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Soda Sulphide—1,335 pounds, Los Angeles, Calif.

Soda Sulphite—3,575 pounds, Binghamton, N. Y.; 6,250 pounds, San Francisco, Calif.; 24,950 pounds, Louisville, Ky.; 1,750 pounds, Monsanto, Ill.

Soldering Fluid—751 pints, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 586 quarts, Lawrence, Mass.

Soot Remover—400 pounds, Atlanta, Ga.

Stencil Adhesive — 268 quarts, St. Louis, Mo.

Sulphate, Iron—9,426 pounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sulphur—70,200 pounds, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; flour, 9,220 pounds, Huntsville Arsenal, Ala.

Tar, Liquid—165 gallons, Orchard Grove, Ill.; pitch, 400 gallons, College Point, L. I.

Triphosgene—100 pounds, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Urea—15,600 ounces, Louisville, Ky.; 6,700 ounces, Los Angeles, Calif.

Water Treatment Compound—2,250 pounds, Dixon, Ill.

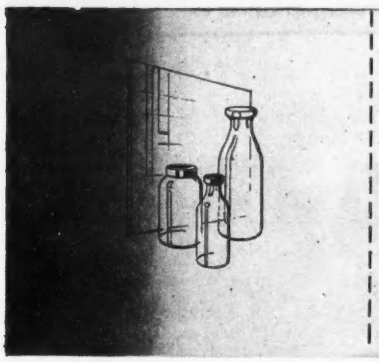
Zinc Chloride—425 pounds, Atlanta, Ga.

Zinc Sulphate—1,346 pounds, Binghamton, N. Y.

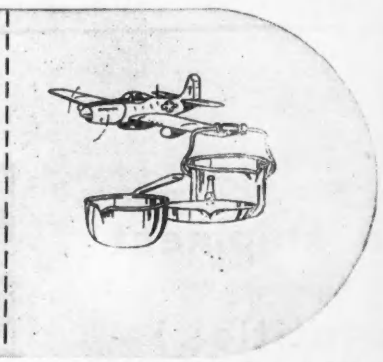
J.T. Baker Chemical Plans Plant Expansion

The J. T. Baker Chemical Company, manufacturer of reagent chemicals, fine chemicals and specific industrial chemicals, have acquired an industrial site of 275 acres. This acreage is situated in New Jersey along the Delaware river, north of Phillipsburg and its present plant. The site has been acquired as a first step in a postwar industrial expansion.

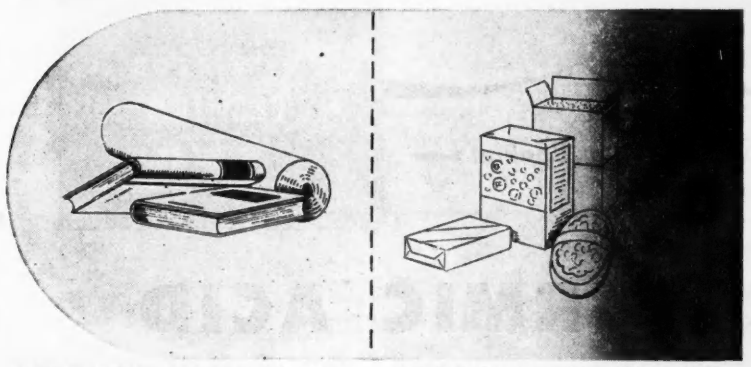
The J. T. Baker Chemical Company recently announced its entrance in the organic chemical field. The company is already in production of DDT and benzyl-benzoate.



GLASS Uniform, dependable Diamond Soda Ash is an important glass-making ingredient.

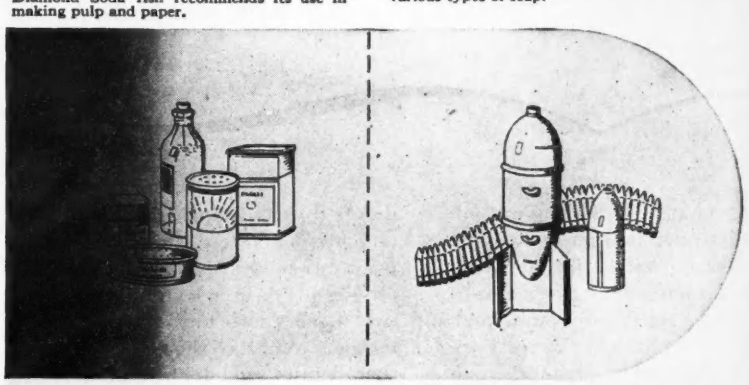


ALUMINUM Much Diamond Soda Ash is consumed in the manufacture of aluminum for war or peace.



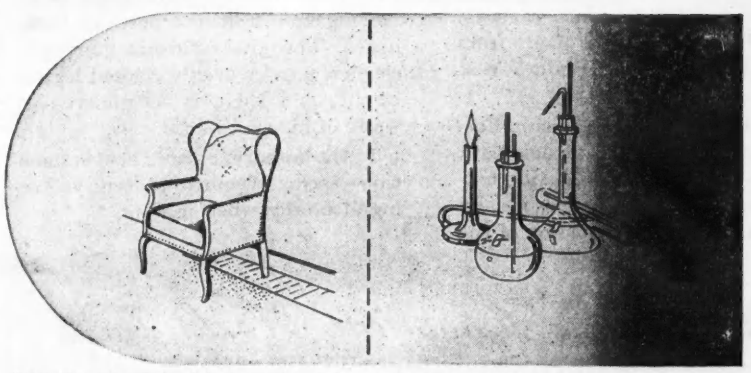
PULP AND PAPER The high quality of Diamond Soda Ash recommends its use in making pulp and paper.

SOAP Large quantities of Diamond Soda Ash are consumed in preparing various types of soap.



CLEANERS Soda Ash is a principal ingredient in the manufacture of household cleansers.

EXPLOSIVES Over 100,000 tons of Soda Ash are required annually for war-time explosives.



TEXTILES Soda Ash is employed in the dyeing and finishing of textile fabrics.

CHEMICALS Diamond Soda Ash is an important basic raw material for many drugs and chemicals.

Diamond Soda Ash

Na_2CO_3

One of our most useful raw materials is Soda Ash. In the Diamond manufacturing system, constant quality control insures the purity and uniformity required for present and future use.

Diamond Alkali Co.

Pittsburgh, Pa. and Everywhere

ALKALI

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

new finished products reach the market is still a long way off.

Contract Termination Guide

War contractors not too familiar with the procedure involved when one of their contracts is suddenly terminated by the government, leaving them with a lot of unfinished products on hand, should get hold of a new booklet now being put out jointly by the War and Navy departments.

It is called "The Contractors Guide" and is intended to aid war contractors in the settlement of their terminated war contracts. It is a sixty-page, illustrated pamphlet, written in easy-to-read, nonlegal language, and should prove helpful to contractors in meeting their present and future contract settlement problems.

The guide discusses how to claim reimbursement for contract settlement charges and how to plan in advance of termination. It also contains contract settlement proposal forms filled out with actual figures. It can be obtained without cost from the contracting officers or by writing to the Readjustment Distribution Center, 90 Church street, New York 7, N. Y.

Veterans' Job-Back Muddle

The legal rights of returning war veterans to reinstatement in their former jobs is developing a good deal of confusion among the government agencies concerned with this problem. It centers chiefly around the seniority issue and the diverse and contradictory interpretations of the law aren't helping the situation from the standpoint of the veteran who wants to get back to work.

Major-General Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service, says that the veteran gets the job without any "if's, and's and but's," but the solicitor of the Labor Department interprets the reinstatement provisions of the selective service act to mean that, while the veteran is entitled to his place on the seniority list, he may or may not get the job, depending on his relative place on the list. The Justice department is caught in the middle; because the "super-seniority" interpretation is not free from doubt, it has instructed its attorneys representing veterans suing for reinstatement to present the issue to the courts with all candor.

One regional War Labor Board has ruled that a veteran may not be reinstated to his former position unless he accepts all the terms and conditions of employment under a union contract, which means acceptance of union membership. Some of the other unresolved conflicts have to do with layoffs, probationary employment, and similar issues.

Surplus Supervisors Shift

Carl Rose who, since the start of the government's program of disposing of surplus chemicals, has been the chief coordinator of this work in the Defense Supplies Corporation, has been sent to Cleveland to supervise sales of all surplus materials turned over to RFC for disposal in the Cleveland area.

The work of coordinating the surplus chemical declarations and sales program in Washington is now being handled by George G. Hoye, who was Mr. Rose's technical adviser.

Marl-Gro Soil Conditioner has opened offices at 125 South Sutter street, Stockton, Calif.

Barium Chemicals Output: 1944

Barium chemicals produced and used or sold by producers in the United States, according to the Bureau of Mines in 1944 and 1943, were as follows:—

Barium chemicals—	Produced	Short tons Used by producers in other barium chemicals[1]	Sales[2]
Black ash[3]—			
1943	148,179	147,975	553
1944	153,624	153,573	371
Carbonate (synthetic)—			
1943	29,082	15,287	13,979
1944	31,980	21,620	3,313
Chloride (100% basis)—			
1943	15,379	5,111	10,545
1944	17,183	5,766	11,446
Dioxide—			
1943	4,123	[4]1,682	[4]2,495
1944	[5]	[5]	[5]
Hyroxide—			
1943	2,761	54	2,715
1944	2,462	98	2,429
Nitrate—			
1943	12,157	.....	12,324
1944	11,160	.....	11,333
Oxide—			
1943	5,189	4,998	170
1944	4,748	4,638	84
Sulphate (synthetic)—			
1943[6]	23,811	10,628	13,646
1944	29,022	15,298	12,926
Other barium chemicals—			
1943[4]	21,399	.....	21,442
1944	28,414	2,904	25,568
Totals—			
1943	.....	.....	[4]77,869
1944	.....	.....	73,470

[1] Includes purchased material.
[2] Exclusive of purchased material and exclusive of sales by one producer to another.
[3] Black ash data include lithopone plants.
[4] Revised figures.
[5] Included under "Other barium chemicals."
[6] Revised figures owing to expanded coverage.

Chemical Salesmen To Golf July 12

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its second golf tournament of the season at the Garden City Country Club, Garden City, L. I., July 12. Reservations are in charge of W. Harmon, Calco, Chemical Division, Bound Brook, N. J.

Among the winners at the June 19 tournament were:—Member low gross, flight A, E. W. Haley, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; flight B, Ray H. Giebel, with the Harshaw Chemical Company; flight C, Paul W. Hiller, of Innis-Speiden Company; member low net, flight A, Hal Green, of L. Sonneborn & Sons, Inc.; flight B, H. B. Clark, of the Diamond Alkali Company; flight C, W. D. Neuberg, of the W. D. Neuberg Company.

Ore-Chemical, Pembroke

—Continued from page 3

and drugs, and in the operation of a mill in Colorado for the coarse concentration of nonferrous metal ores. It holds 355 shares (39.44 percent) of the outstanding capital stock of the Pembroke Chemical Corporation. In the year ended December 31, 1944, gross sales of concentrates produced at the Colorado mill, plus premiums and less freight deductions, amounted to approximately $711,000. In the same period gross trading profits (from export and import business) and dividends received totaled approximately $34,280. As of December 31, 1944, capital and surplus aggregated approximately $229,000. In addition certain reserves, totaling $50,000 constituted earned surplus segregated by corporate action.

The second offering is thirty-five shares of capital stock, without par value (constituting approximately 3.89 percent of the outstanding capital) of the Pembroke Chemical Corporation, whose properties and principal office are located at Pembroke, Fla. The Pembroke Chemical Corporation, a Florida corporation, is engaged in the ownership and exploitation of phosphate-bearing lands in Florida. In the year ended December 31, 1944, royalties received for phosphate rock mined, in the approximate amount of $200,000, constituted the principal income of the company. The net worth of the company as of December 31, 1944, was approximately $482,000.

Hercules Powder Names Hunt, Chase to Posts

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has named William C. Hunt assistant general manager of its explosives department. H. V. Chase has been named to succeed Mr. Hunt as director of operations.

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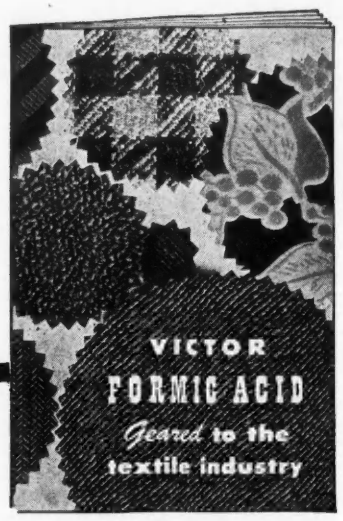

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VICTOR FORMIC ACID

PARTIAL LIST OF VICTOR *Chemicals*

Acids . . . formic, metaphosphoric, oxalic, phosphoric, polyphosphoric.

Formates . . . aluminum, sodium, sodium boro-.

Metaphosphates . . . aluminum, ethyl.

Orthophosphates . . . ammonium, calcium, iron, magnesium, potassium, sodium.

Oxalates . . . calcium, sodium.

Phosphorus (yellow).

Ferrophosphorus

Phosphorus compounds . . . chlorides, pentoxide.

Pyrophosphates . . . calcium, sodium acid, sodium iron, tetrapotassium, tetrasodium.

Sulphates . . . magnesium, sodium aluminum.

Here's good news! Expanding output is beginning to overtake even wartime demands. Today, Victor Formic Acid is available for immediate shipment. A clear, colorless, uniformly pure, and completely volatile liquid, Victor Formic Acid is produced in both 90 % and 85 % concentrations, weighing approximately 10 lbs. per gallon and packed in 120-lb. and 130-lb. glass carboys. Prompt shipments can be made from Chicago Heights, Illinois, plant or east coast warehouse stocks.

In the **textile industry**, Victor Formic Acid is widely used as an acidulant in the dye bath . . . for wool, silk, cotton and other textiles. It is especially recommended where exhaustion of the dye bath is incomplete or where mineral acids are too strong for proper penetration and levelness. Since Victor Formic Acid is completely volatile it will not cause any decrease in the tensile strength of the fabric. For further details send for special booklet.

In the **tanning industry**, Formic Acid offers definite advantages in removing lime from the pores of bated hides. The grain side is generally cleaner, a more evenly colored leather results, and there is no unnecessary waste of hide substance.

In the **laundry**, Formic Acid is sometimes used as a sour to prevent yellowing of fabrics when ironing.

VICTOR *Chemical Works*

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OPD—7-5-1945

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PHOSPHORIC ACID
(All Strengths)

ACETIC ACID
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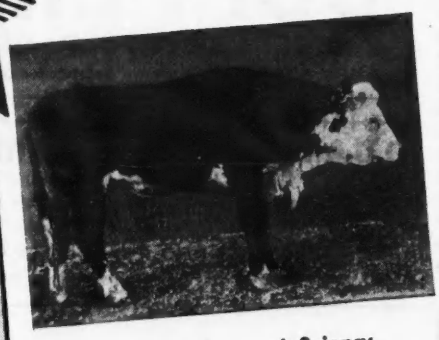
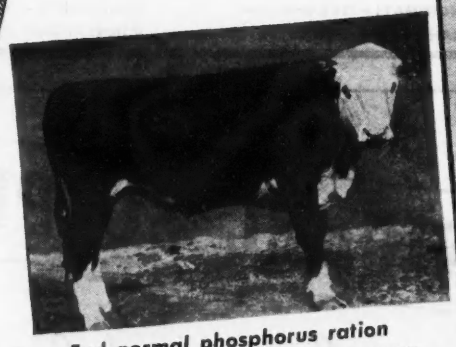
ESSENTIAL MINERALS IN NATURAL RATIOS SPECIALLY PROCESSED



Effect of phosphorus deficiency

Supplies minerals most often deficient in pasture crops . . .

Recommended by many agricultural experts as most efficient and economical source of readily available phosphorus and calcium.



Fed normal phosphorus ration

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- Reaction Medium
- Controlled Atmospheres

EASY —to handle —to store —to recover

CYLINDERS TANK CARS

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WEST NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Hooker President

Edwin R. Bartlett, former executive vice-president of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, has been elected president. He succeeds H. M. Hooker, who has been named chairman of the board.

Stauffer Gets Facilities For Hammond Plant

John W. Snyder, Federal Loan Administrator, announced today that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation through its Office of Defense Plants has authorized an increase in its contract, at the request of the War Production Board, with Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, to provide additional facilities at a plant at Hammond, Ind., at a cost of approximately $95,000, resulting in an over-all commitment of approximately $800,000. Stauffer Chemical Company will operate these facilities for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

CRUSHED IRON
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Chemical Use
100 Mesh and finer
Available for immediate shipment
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49th and Harrison Streets
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POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE
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HUNT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.
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Natural Soda Sulphates, Carbonates Sales Noted

Natural sodium sulphates and sodium carbonates sold or used by producers in the United States in 1940-44, according to the Bureau of Mines, follow:—

	Short tons	
	Sodium sulphates[1]	Sodium carbonates[2]
1940	184,371	130,034
1941	154,327	146,677
1942	169,870	150,619
1943	160,622	165,993
1944	168,923	184,826

[1] Tonnage figures for sulphates include Glauber's salt converted to 100 percent Na_2SO_4 basis. In earlier mineral market reports of this series the figures given for sulphates include those for Glauber's salt not so converted and were as follows:— 1940, 187,233 tons; 1941, 157,524 tons; 1942, 175,033 tons, and 1943, 165,908 tons. Figures for 1940-42 include some burkeite.

[2] 1940-41, soda ash, bicarbonate, and trona; 1942-44, soda ash and trona.

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CHLORINATED PARAFFINS
FOR FIREPROOF, WATERPROOF AND MILDEWPROOF COATINGS
DEMSEE ASSOCIATES
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Trust Suits Suspension Deadline Extended

The senate voted its approval June 27 of a bill (S. 937) to extend for one year the time when the statute of limitations would begin to run against the antitrust cases of the Department of Justice that have been in suspension because prosecutions would interfere with the war effort. The suspension period was due to expire June 30, but under the bill is extended to June 30, 1946. The house was expected to concur in the senate's action on the bill before the end of the week.

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SULFUR DIOXIDE
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METHYL CHLORIDE
LOOK FOR THESE TRADEMARKS
LIQUID Sulfur Dioxide by ANSUL*
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COPPERAS Sulphate of Iron
E. M. SERGEANT PULP and CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
7 DEY STREET Established 1867 NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

QUATERNARY AMMONIUM SALTS
"CETAB"—Cetyl tri methyl ammon. bromide
"OCTAB"—Octadecyl di methyl benzyl ammon. chloride
Other quaternary salts can be supplied
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Exceptional Purity
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Agricultural Chemicals

No unusual activity featured agricultural chemicals and fertilizer materials last week. There was more buying interest in future than immediate shipments. Additional contracts were booked in ammonia sulphate, potash and superphosphate. While the outlook was uncertain, trade opinions seemed to favor a gradual easing in the supply of chemical fertilizers. This was based on the possibility of a relaxation in government demand.

At present, stocks of ammonia sulphate are low. Figures released by the Bureau of Mines show supplies at the end of May down 22.7 percent, compared with April. Superphosphate conditions looked better with more sulphuric acid in sight. Sizable quantities of phosphate rock are expected to be shipped to Australia, New Zealand, Belgium and Sweden. Allocation of Canadian ammonia nitrate for July exceeded the tonnage shipped in the same month a year ago. No improvement in the organic ammoniate supply could be noted. Limited production in most instances was insufficient to meet the current extent of demand.

Wartime limits on farmers' application of fertilizer have been relaxed through amendment of war food order 5, effective July 1, 1945. Dealers and manufacturers no longer will be required to obtain the special application forms before making delivery.

Fulfillment of requirements for defense of the United States will result in a shortage of the supply of fertilizer and WFO number 5 has been revised and amended for the public interest and to promote national defense. The order defines manufacture, delivery and use of fertilizers and describes exemptions. WFO number 105 has also been amended. This order deals with oilseed meal in fertilizer and provides measures for conserving stocks in view of the present shortage.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71. 8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Mixers have booked enough of this material to tax allocation quotas. Very little stock was carried over into the new fertilizer season and according to trade reports the first allocation is practically under contract. Production as a coke by-product in May was 138,435,091 pounds, against 128,277,376 pounds in April, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks at the end of May were 44,503,268 pounds, against 57,547,920 pounds at the end of April.

Bone Meal—Scarce for immediate shipment with a good inquiry noted for feeding and some demand for the steamed grade for fertilizer.

Castor Pomace—About the only movement at present is against old contracts. There was a definite shortage of offerings either for prompt or forward shipments.

Dried Blood—No improvement in the supply situation could be noted. Limited offerings reflected the cutback in production and there was nothing to indicate a loosening of stocks in the immediate future. Feeding demand was active.

Fish Scrap—Menhaden catch in Chesapeake Bay and off the New Jersey coast has been better than expected, according to trade reports. Demand has continued active enough to prevent any surplus stocks. War Food Administration purchased 330 tons of sardine meal at California points, OPA price during June.

Soda Nitrate—The Nitrogen Unit of the Chemicals Bureau, WPB, notified fertilizer manufacturers East of the Rockies this week that sufficient nitrate of soda, in bags, is expected to be available to take care of requirements for direct application during the months of July through October. In a letter to the manufacturers it was stated:—

During that period, you are permitted to order from your suppliers up to 40 percent of your established direct application base, in each State in which you operate. To avoid delays in delivery, orders should be placed one month in advance of the shipping date requested.

Please note that nitrate of soda so taken will be charged against your total allotment for direct application for the 1945-46 season, and is not to be considered a supplemental allocation.

According to present estimates, we expect to be able to allocate as much nitrate of soda for direct application during 1945-46 as was allocated for that purpose during the season now ending.

The letter also said that ammonia nitrate-limestone may be ordered in place of nitrate of soda in those areas customarily served with that material.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — Federal Trade Commission has recommended to the Florida Hard Rock Phosphate Export Association that it withdraw and rescind certain cartel agreements with foreign producers. The Commission stated the agreements with producers of North African and Curacao phosphates had a tendency to restrain trade within the United States.

Superphosphates — Reported that many of the larger mixers have covered their season's requirements by contract orders. Productive activities have continued in several areas in order to maintain labor crews and to satisfy a demand emanating from the West for wheat cultivation. The supply of triplesuperphosphate has remained at a low level on account of former lend-lease purchases.

Potashes

Trade reports indicate that contract orders to fertilizer mixers have been substantial and have leveled off allocations in good shape. Production has been maintained around peak levels, while shipments in some instances have been delayed through inadequate transportation facilities.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, July 6.—Organic ammoniates inadequate and will take resumption of unregulated imports to balance demand. Better supply situation in ammonia nitrate.

Baltimore, July 6.—Menhaden catch up to average but fish are small. Scrap supply inadequate for additional sales. Labor shortage still affecting superphosphate output.

Chicago, July 6.—Demand continued good, with a firm price tone, for principal products in nitrogenous fertilizer materials. Movement on orders was steady and supplies were at low levels.

Los Angeles, July 6.—While June allocations have eased shortages in nitrogenous materials, organics have tightened and situation is critical. Blood meal was especially tight. Movement of troops by train has slowed deliveries to this area, and the situation is expected to get worse. Fishmeal trading continued at a standstill.

Insecticides

Supply conditions as the insecticide market reaches the active consuming season continue spotty. There seems to be enough carbon bisulphide available for agricultural wants. Carbon tetrachloride was reported adequate for permitted uses. Nicotine sulphate was definitely in tight supply with slight improvement possible. Phenols were short. In the seed-protectants, copper oxide continued very tight, sulphur deliveries have experienced some delays and mercurials were not too plentiful. Among the weed-killers, chlorate of soda has fallen behind contract specifications, sodium arsenite is in limited supply, while chloropicrin stocks have been sufficient to cover all necessary agricultural wants. There were only limited stocks of ammonia sulfamate obtainable.

Addition of DDT to the army's aerosol bomb has greatly increased the effectiveness of the insecticide mixture in that now it kills not only mosquitoes but also disease-bearing flies. The composition of the new mixture is 85 percent of freon, 2 percent of a 20 percent pyrethrum solution, 5 percent of cyclehexanone, 5 percent of lubricating oil, and 3 percent of DDT. The original aerosol, developed early in 1943 and containing pyrethrum, sesame oil, and freon, killed adult mosquitoes but only knocked down other insects. With DDT added, the aerosol bomb becomes an excellent weapon in the fight against malaria and fly-borne diseases.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Consuming demand continued active for sulphur. The supply situation has been adequate to meet requirements promptly but transportation facilities have not always been able to move mine shipments on time. Many of the larger consumers have their own stockpiles and it is not believed that transportation delays have created unusual hardships. Spanish pyrites remained quiet with prices unchanged. An arrival of over 900 tons of low-grade pyrites was reported.

Fla. Phosphate Ass'n

—Continued from page 3

tonnage of hard rock phosphate sold by each member in domestic trade in the United States from the European quota therein allotted to the seller, and refrain from entering into like or similar agreements in the future.

(3) That C. & J. Camp, Inc., and J. Buttgenbach & Co. (Societe Anonyme La Floridienne) cancel their agreement requiring that the tonnage of hard rock phosphate sold by either of these association members in the domestic market of the United States be deducted from the quota of European shipments allotted to such member under the Brussels agreement (referred to in paragraph 3), and that they refrain in the future from entering into or effectuating any like or similar agreements.

(4) That Florida Hard Rock Phosphate Export Association withdraw from and rescind any and every agreement or understanding with C. & J. Camp, Inc., and Mutual Mining Company, the owners of Fernandina Terminal at Fernandina, Fla., which confine or restrict in any way the use of the terminal, for the processing and shipment of hard rock phosphates, solely to the members of the association; and that the association refrain in the future from entering into any negotiations, arrangements or understandings with the Seaboard Airline Railway or any other common carrier with reference to hard rock phosphate shipments made or to be made by nonmember producers or shippers, or the rates quoted or to be quoted on such shipments, or the availability or use of terminal facilities to accommodate such shipments.

(5) That Florida Hard Rock Phosphate Export Association, in the future, seasonably file with the Federal Trade Commission all information required by the export trade act to be filed annually, and furnish all information and documentary evidence requested or required by the commission, pursuant to such act, whether called for by report forms, by questionnaires or communications, by personal visit, or otherwise.

Trade Briefs

Empire Chemical Corporation has moved to 19 Rector street, New York. The telephone number is Bowling Green 9-6133.

Reynolds G. Rockwell has been named advertising manager of the fertilizer division of the American Cyanamid Company, New York.

American Purchasing Company, New York, has been formed with a capital of $1.000 in $1 shares. Subscribers are A. F. French; L. A. O'Brien; C. Burgsthaler.

Charles J. Brand, economic consultant, Washington, has been elected president of the Agricultural History Society. Mr. Brand retired recently as the executive officer of the National Fertilizer Association.

Lautaro Nitrate Company, Ltd., has announced that interim interest of 1 percent on the company's first mortgage income bonds which mature December 13, 1975, will be paid June 30 to holders of record June 20.

Sulphur

Commercial Flour
Semi-refined Roll "Cone" Sulphur
Lightnin Brand Dusting Sulphur
Magnolia Brand Conditioned Dusting Sulphur
Blossom Brand Wettable Sulphur
Mohair Brand Wettable Sulphur
Rubbermakers Sulphur (ground to specifications)
Texas Yellow—Refined Flowers of Sulphur
Sulphur Insecticide Mixtures
Sulphur Calcium Arsenate Mixtures
Sulphur Cryolite Mixtures
Sulphur—Pyrethrum & Rotenon Mixtures

Write or wire for quotations

Douglass SULPHUR CO.
P. O. BOX 231 • HOUSTON, TEXAS

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
HEADQUARTERS FOR AMERICAN-MADE NITROGEN
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

SELECTED SPENT FULLERS EARTH
The Unexcelled Fertilizer Conditioner used by Leaders in the Industry
THE DICKERSON COMPANY
DREXEL BUILDING • • PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

Producers of
SULPHUR
Large stocks carried at all times, permitting prompt shipments . . . Uniformly high purity of 99½% or better . . . Free of arsenic, selenium and tellurium.
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR CO. Inc.
75 E. 45th Street New York 17, N.Y.
Mine: Newgulf, Texas

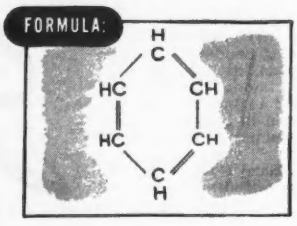
For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

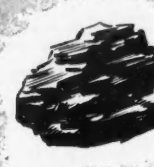
BENZOL

DEFINITION: Benzol (Benzene) is the parent hydrocarbon of the aromatic compounds. It is the basic raw material for the synthesis of many organic chemicals.

HISTORY: Discovered in 1825 by Faraday in an oil obtained by compressing illuminating gas. Hofmann found it in coal-tar in 1845. The process of recovering benzol industrially was first developed by Charles Mansfield.

FORMULA: C_6H_6





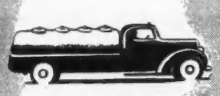
SOURCES: Benzol is obtained principally from the destructive distillation of coal. Most of the benzol produced in this operation is recovered by scrubbing coke-oven gas, while the balance is found in the portion of coal-tar that distills below 170°C.

CHARACTERISTICS: The pure product is a mobile, colorless liquid. It boils at 80.1°C., and crystallizes at 5.5°C. It is practically insoluble in water but mixes readily with ether, anhydrous alcohol, petroleum distillates and many organic liquids.

USES: A solvent for stains, coatings, and rubber cements; an essential raw material for the manufacture of dyes, tetryl and other explosives, synthetic rubber, phenol, aviation fuel, and D.D.T.

GRADES:

	Sp. Gr.	Boiling Range
Benzol, Nitration Pure	.882-.886	1°C max. incl. 80.1°C
Benzol, Industrial Pure	.875-.886	2°C max. incl. 80.1°C
Benzol, 90%	.870-.886	Start: Min. 78.2°C 90% Min. at 100°C
Thiophene-free Benzol	.882-.886	1°C max. incl. 80.1°C



NOTE: Deliveries today are somewhat restricted by the demand for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.
ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Over-all conditions in basic coaltar chemicals have continued tight. The military demand remained heavy and accounted directly or indirectly for the distribution of the major part of current production. Underneath the surface there appeared to be a gradual broadening in the amount of material being allocated for civilian end use. This was not elaborate but it was visible. The intermediates were in short supply and firm in most varieties. An exception was in catechol, where production has leveled off demand and prices have been shaded. Anilin oil was distinctly firm with inquiry showing no sign of easement. Resorcin demand for government use gave indications of slackening, and this with increased production in sight offered possibilities of a normal market by early Fall. Steady consumption of synthetic resins was reflected in the active call for phthalic anhydride. Hydrogenated solvents gave no sign of relaxation. The movement of cyclohexanone is continuing exceedingly heavy for government use.

Important reductions in tanker freight rate surcharges applicable to movements of bulk liquid cargoes in various Western hemisphere trades were announced by the War Shipping Administration. Surcharges are reduced to the 10 percent level in benzol, creosote and other bulk liquid cargoes carried in tankers. All changes are effective on tanker cargoes whose loading is completed on or after July 1.

Steel operations for the week beginning July 2 were scheduled at 88.1 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 91.5 percent for the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago, the indicated rate was 91.1 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,613,700 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,675,900 tons for the previous week and 1,689,200 tons for the same week in 1944.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Catechol, C.P., crystals, 25c. per lb.
Catechol, resublimed, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Basic Products

Benzol—Market position remained tight under a heavy demand for military and industrial uses. There seemed to be a gradual easing of allocations for end use, but a lot of requests were denied. There does not appear to be any permanent improvement in the supply situation in sight until there is an appreciable cutback in military shipments. War Shipping Administration has approved rate order 345—**benzol** in bulk from United States Atlantic ports to United States Gulf ports and between United States Pacific Coast ports, 27c. per barrel, plus surcharge of 5 percent based on a minimum shipment of 10,000 barrels, with freight to be paid for 10,000 barrels if a lesser quantity is shipped. For shipments larger than 10,000 barrels the same rate and surcharge shall apply, except that the total freight on any such larger shipment shall not exceed the freight for a full cargo for the particular vessel used when calculated at a rate of 13½c. per barrel, plus surcharge of 10 percent.

Coaltar—Aside from government requirements, shipments were made to prevent hardships in areas where fuel is scarce and where crude tar is essential for specific uses. Bureau of Mines gave May production as a coke by-product at 62,209,928 gallons against 58,719,810 gallons in April. Stocks at the end of May were 33,980,823 gallons compared with 34,855,853 gallons at the end of April. Approved by War Shipping Administration rate order 342—crude **coke-oven** tar in bulk from United States Atlantic ports to United States Gulf ports, 3⅜c. per gallon, plus a surcharge of 10 percent.

Creosote Oil—Maintenance of heavy demand for wood processing for home and export materials has prevented any excess inventories and kept the market in a tight condition. Shipments are going forward as rapidly as transportation facilities will permit. Production for May as a coke by-product was 3,173,432 gallons, compared with 3,111,764 gallons in April, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks at the end of May were 873,452 gallons against 958,558 gallons at the end of April. Approved by WSA rate order 34i—**creosote** in bulk from United States Atlantic ports to United States gulf ports, ¾c. per gallon, plus surcharge of 5 percent based on a minimum shipment of 1,000,000 gallons, with freight to be paid for 1,000,000 gallons if a lesser quantity is shipped; provided however, that in no case shall the total freight exceed the freight for a full cargo for the particular vessel used when calculated at a rate of ⅜c. per gallon, plus a surcharge of 10 percent.

Cresylic Acid—Requests for this acid have come from a rather broad consuming field. A lot of essential requirements for tricresylphosphate, drugs and plastics have been approved but lack of available stock has forced denials in many other instances. The position of the market has not changed substantially, supplies being contributed by both domestic and foreign producers.

Naphthalene—This market remained under pressure. The principal demand came from the makers of phthalic anhydride but requests were reported heavy from various industries including the dyestuff and insecticide. Demand held its margin over the supply level, leaving the market in the same tight position. Bureau of Mines gave May production as a coke by-product at 7,579,986 pounds against 8,034,512 pounds in April. Stocks at the end of May were 2,157,844 pounds compared with 2,354,328 pounds at the end of April.

Phenol—Production has satisfied a good part of requests although a lot more material could be used if made available. Aside from government wants, the dye, disinfectant and chemical manufacturers were well represented in the week's movement.

Toluol—Steady shipments against allocations have taken output readily and prevented any easement in the supply position. The call for solvents, protective coatings and chemicals was exceedingly heavy.

Xylol—Reported in similar condition to toluol but possibly somewhat tighter as to the available supply. Demand showed a tendency toward expansion.

Chicago, July 6.—Current trade in coaltar bases was quiet and orderly, with a definitely continuing undertone of strength. Inquiry for benzol was active. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcar lots, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended June 30 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,085,172
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	28,100,236
Benzol	gals.	3,541,087
Coaltar	gals.	13,136,289
Creosote oil	gals.	731,063
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,736,275
Phenol	lbs.	205,611
Toluol	gals.	708,217
Xylol	gals.	159,920

Hydrogenated Solvents

According to trade reports the major part of cyclohexanone production is channeled for government use. This has prevented any easement in the supply situation and has kept cyclohexanol definitely tight. Output of cyclohexane was sufficient to allow steady shipments of that material for cement manufacture.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

KOPPERS

Tar Bases

TAR BASES are extracted from coke oven ammonia liquor and coal tar oils.

THE KOPPERS TAR BASES INCLUDE:

PYRIDINES (including denaturing pyridines meeting the commonly-accepted denaturing specifications)

ALPHA PICOLINE

MIXED PICOLINES

2, 4 LUTIDINE

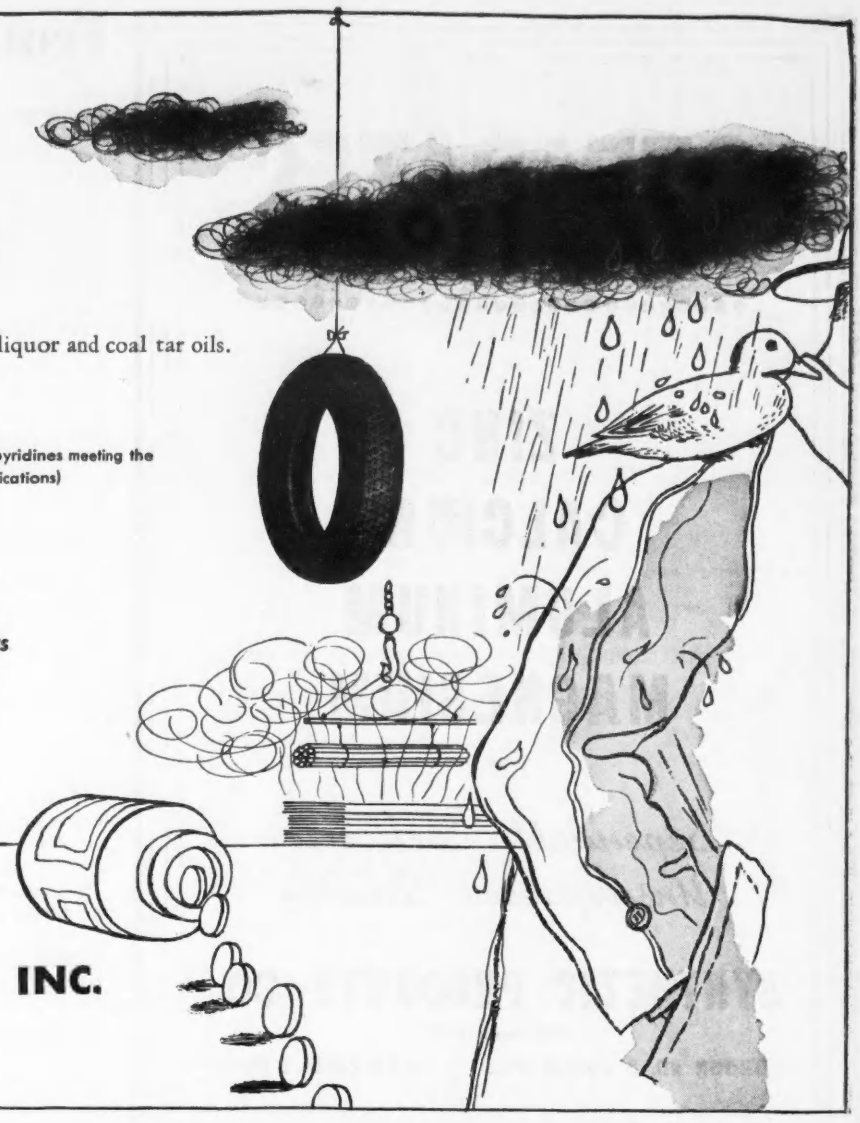
QUINOLINE

WIDER-BOILING FRACTIONS OF TAR BASES
both above and below quinoline

ISOQUINOLINE

These are chemical raw materials for the manufacture of vitamins, medicinals, and waterproofing agents for textiles. They may be used as solvents and as sources of copolymerizing materials for synthetic rubber. Certain higher boiling tar bases are used in formulating steel mill pickling inhibitors.

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.
TAR AND CHEMICAL DIVISION • PITTSBURGH 19, PA.



Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Essential requirements taking output. Not enough material available at present to be of commercial consequence.

Fumaric—Moved under allocation with makers of phthalic alkyd resins and anthraquinone well represented in current shipments.

Gamma—Steady absorption of limited output kept inventories low. Market position reported firm and tight.

Maleic—Shipments guided by WPB. Phthalic alkyd and polyacrylic resin producers taking a large part of current output of maleic anhydride. Supplies only sufficient to partially cover other requirements.

Sulphanilic—Supply position short under limited production resulting from difficulty in securing basic materials and manpower shortage.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—While it looked as though there was a little broader allocation for end use, demand has remained well in excess of the current supply. The market's position was reported tight with possibilities of increased production depending upon the quantity of benzol made available.

Benzidin Base—Market has not relaxed from its former tight position. Production is said to have passed readily into essential consuming channels, leaving inventories low.

Catechol—Market prices are lower for both grades of this material. C. P. crystals were obtainable at $1.90 a pound and resublimed at $3.25 a pound in fiber drums, works, freight allowed to all points in the United States. The supply situation was described as reasonably ample with consuming demand normal.

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand has not subsided for this material and while allocations have been covered there was no indication of excess stocks. Manufacturers of synthetic resins were heavily represented in the current movement.

Resorcin—Heavy demand for critical war uses has kept this material definitely scarce. This demand is beginning to show signs of easing. There are also favorable possibilities of increased production facilities becoming operative next month. Under these influences the trade is looking for the restoration of a normal market within the next sixty days.

Xylidin—Some mixed xylidin held by the government is now offered for sale to civilian consumers.

Coaltar Colors

Market conditions have not varied greatly of late. The principal consuming demand was said to emanate from government agencies. The khaki shades have commanded the most attention. The desire to keep military requirements covered has been reflected in a heavy call for vat dyes. The over-all situation reveals generally low inventories with production and distribution under former regulations and restrictions.

Refrigerants Trade Practice Rules Issued

Rules of fair trade practice for the low-pressure refrigerants industry were approved and promulgated June 30 by the Federal Trade Commission following a conference with the industry earlier in the week. The rules as issued were unchanged from those which had been proposed June 13 by the Commission.

Low-pressure refrigerants covered by the rules are those having a vapor pressure of not more than 100 pounds per square inch, absolute, at a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Included therein are sulphur dioxide, methyl chloride, various Freons, and other actual or potential refrigerants. Total sales to the purchasing public of low pressure refrigerants of all kinds are at present in the neighborhood of $25,000,000 annually.

The rules are issued in the interest of maintaining free and fair competition in the marketing of the refrigerants throughout the various channels of trade and to the purchasing pubilc. To this end various deceptive and discriminatory practices asd other trade evils are listed and proscribed. Their elimination and prevention is required for protection of business and the buying public, the commission said in a statement accompanying the rules.

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Unsurpassed Quality

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Protective Coatings Materials

Aside from further exhibitions of the results of the increased costs of corn, molasses and some other fermentation generators, in such lacquer materials as dibutyl phthalate and dibutyl sebacate, the principal developments in the protective coatings industry within the past week have taken the form of evidences of a tapering off in war needs for such materials as acetone, isopropyl alcohol and methylisobutyl ketone, reflected in more liberal supplies available for non-military enduses and in sharp reductions in the prices asked by some of the leading manufacturers for these materials, which, besides their important military uses, are also employed extensively in the production of lacquers.

There have likewise been additional lowerings of the price of gum turpentine, as the flow of new-crop pinetree gum has become more profuse, unaccompanied, however, by any commensurate easing of the supply situation in gum rosin, which is still being largely withheld from the market by producers, although there is no reason for their failure to sell on a more generous scale, save the known acute shortage of this gum, inasmuch as the Office of Price Administration has established uniform price ceilings for both producers and dealers which are not likely to be elevated at any future time during the 1945-1946 season.

In most other directions, however, the paint, varnish and lacquer materials industry has been unaffected by cancellations or cutbacks in war orders having any relationship to these materials.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dibutyl phthalate, 3/10c. per lb.
Dibutyl sebacate, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acetone, 1c. per lb.
Alphapinene, 3c. per gal.
Gum turpentine, 3c. per gal.
Isopropyl alcohol, 91%, 99%, 2½c. per gal.
Methylisobutyl ketone, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Metallic Lead and Zinc

There has been no reflection of the increasing domestic production of metallic lead in any more liberal allowances to the paint pigment industry, albeit allocations for automotive batteries have been expanded considerably by WPB within the past fortnight and the National Housing Administration has approved greater leeway in the use of priority assistance in the procurement of lead and lead products for newly authorized housing construction. Prices of pig lead have continued unchanged for the week June 29-July 6 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Because of a continued tightness in the supply of metallic zinc and the necessity for meeting all essential needs, WPB has announced that, after August 1, allocations of slab zinc will be authorized only for the filling of preferred orders. But, this bureau has added, allocations issued prior to the first of each month will be valid only up to the tenth day of that month, so that any slab zinc thus released and not needed for other preferred orders will become available for distribution on unrated orders.

Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week June 29-July 6 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Red Lead—Still in keen demand, but very limited supply, although hopes are entertained in the pigment making industry that quotas for civilian enduses may be materially increased before the end of the current quarter.

Titanium—Continues in a very tight supply position, with the bulk of the quantities available being taken up by the filling of rated orders and with little remaining for distribution among civilian consumers.

White Lead—Although still in very limited supply for paint makers, an increased allotment of this pigment is expected to be made, from the present 16 percent to 25 percent of the base period consumption, at some time during the third quarter.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—Both Canadian and domestic materials continue in brisk request. As previously mentioned, WPB has exempted all grades and types of unmanufactured asbestos from inventory limitations and from the limits on the purchase of maintenance, repair and operating supplies. An arrival of 111,045 pounds of this substance is noted.

Barytes—An unabatedly brisk demand is reported for this material, with the supply of wetground grades still proving sufficient for all current requirements, but with the situation in dryground types still tight. An arrival of 2,400 tons of ore has been recorded.

Mica—Both dryground and wetground scrap mica are moving steadily into consuming channels in the paint trade at the slightly higher ceiling prices recently approved by OPA. Arrivals of strategic mica have included 968 cases. There has also been an arrival of 1,631 bags of scrap.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Blues—A recent gradual reduction in the requirements of the Navy Department in the so-called "navy grades" of ultramarine blue—CUX, 4186 and TTU-451—is believed to foreshadow the removal of these grades from complete allocation control to a preferred order status whereat these grades will become available for general distribution among paint makers for civilian enduses after all rated orders have been filled.

Carbon Blacks—A further buildup of inventories of channel blacks is resulting from the steadily increasing production, largely in government-financed new capacities and expanded capacities in older factories, accompanied by a slight diminution in the takings of the synthetic tire makers, due to continuing strikes at some of the latter's plants.

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates—Buying interest in these driers continues to reach large proportions as the normal demand for them is amplified largely by the requirements of paint and varnish makers who had originally sought to obtain the naphthenates but who have been forced to have recourse to the tallates in order to fill their needs in drying agents for civilian use in finished products after being shut out from employment of naphthenates for this purpose by WPB's denial of authorization to all except military purposes.

Stearates—With no slackening of the buying operations in these flattening agents, most producers are booked well ahead on their output and some are so hard pressed in endeavoring to catch up with orders already on their books that they are refusing to accept any new business except from old customers.

Lacquer Materials

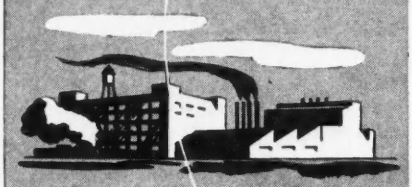
Acetone—Two of the leading producers of this material have reduced their prices for the chemically pure grade by one cent per pound, making their revised quotations 6 cents in tankcars, 7 cents for carload lots in drums and 7½ cents for less than carlots in drums. Although not furnishing any explanation of their reasons for this lowering of their prices, these producers are believed to have been influenced in taking this action by the easing of the market resulting from a tapering off of military requirements and consequent accumulation of supplies.

Amyl Acetate—WPB has embraced this material, together with amyl alcohol and terpene hydrocarbon resins, in the miscellaneous chemicals order M-340 while also providing that orders for these materials for lacquer, lacquer thinner or retarder thinner

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

PICCOUMARON
a series of Para-Coumarone Indene Resins

Made in several grades for use in the manufacture of a wide variety of products



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Due to heavy demands for Picco Products, we are sometimes unable to guarantee prompt deliveries of certain types. However, we will be glad to help you select the proper types and grades for your particular use, and schedule the earliest possible delivery for your orders.

Write for specification and application data

Pennsylvania
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CLAIRTON, PENNSYLVANIA

Makers of: Coumarone Resins · Coal Tar Naphthas · Styrene Resins Rubber Plasticizers · Reclaiming Oils · Terpene Resins

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A light amber non-hygroscopic, high-boiling, self-emulsifying oil—soluble in alcohols, oils, etc.— self emulsifiable in water— miscible with alcohol, glycerine, glycol, hydrocarbons, etc.—pH of 5% aqueous dispersion 8.0—low surface tension and viscosity — non-toxic, edible and practically odorless.

Manufacturers of cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, foodstuffs, paper, textiles, dry cleansing preparations, lacquer emulsions, emulsions for wood, leather and metal, etc., will find Propylene Laurate's emulsifying action, coupling and plasticizing action, and detergent and foam reducing capabilities of extreme interest.

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Chemical Manufacturers
97 BICKFORD STREET · BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

In Canada: PRESCOTT & CO., REG'D., 774 ST. PAUL ST., W. MONTREAL

and for dipentene for paint making purposes may not be certified as preferred orders, even though destined for ultimate delivery to one of the agencies listed under (a), (2) and (i), unless their use is specified by such agency.

FILAC
CLEAN SOLUBLE NITRATE FILM SCRAP
HORN, JEFFERYS & CO.
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA
"Available in Flakes"

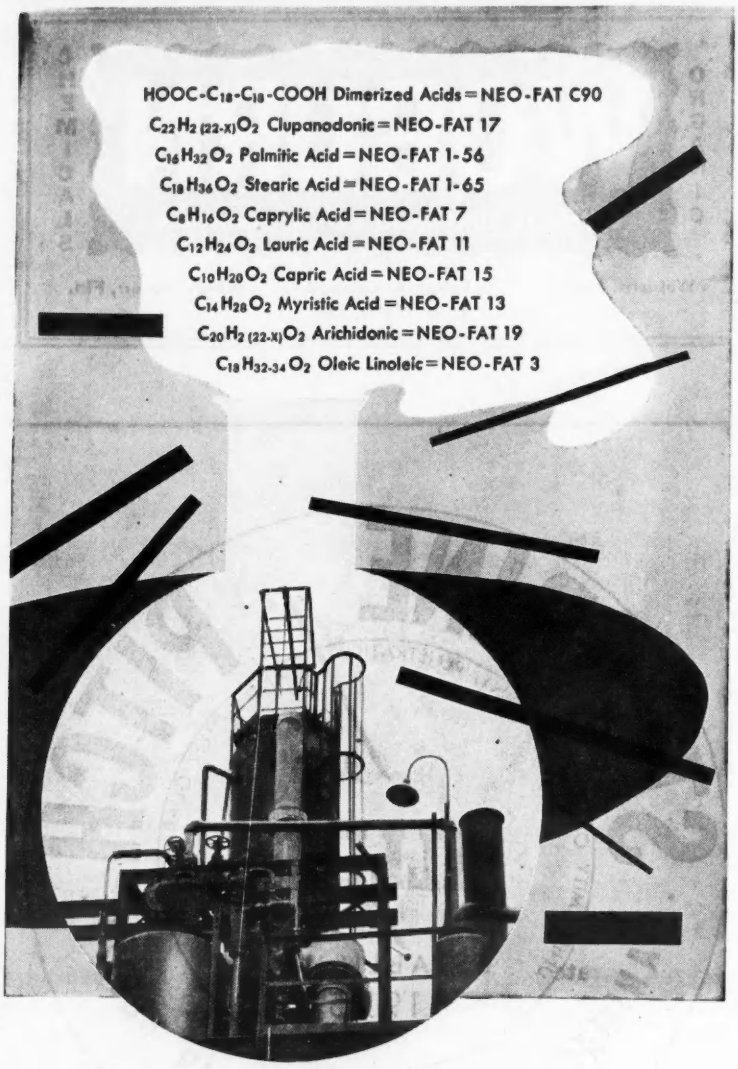
Isopropyl Alcohol—An easing of the supply situation in this material has induced two of the leading manufacturers to mark down their prices for both 91 percent and 99 percent grades to the extent of 2½ cents per gallon, making their revised quotations for the 91 percent type 31½ cents in tankcars, 38 cents for carload lots in drums and 41 cents for less than carlots in drums and their new price schedule for the 99 percent grade 35 cents in tankcars, 41 cents for carload lots in drums and 44½ cents for less than carlots in drums, with the cost of the drums included in all instances.

Dibutyl Phthalate—In recognition of the increased cost of corn and other fermentation materials, one manufacturer of this material has marked up his prices for the new period, July 10-August 9, to the extent of three-tenths of a cent per pound, making his revised quotations for this period 20.6 cents per pound in tankcars, 21.7 cents for carload lots in drums and 22.2 cents for less than carlots in drums.

Dibutyl Sebacate—A leading producer of this material has advanced his price schedule for the new period, July 10-August 9, by a quarter cent per pound to 49¾ cents in tankcars, 50¾ cents in carload lots in drums and 51¼ cents for carlots in drums.

Methylisobutyl ketone—A reduction of a full cent per pound has been announced by two of the leading manufacturers of this material, whose revised quotations are now: 10½ cents in tankcars, and in drums, 11½ cents for carload lots and 12 cents in less than carload lots.

PLYMOUTH
PLYMOUTH STEARATES
ALUMINUM—ZINC—CALCIUM—MAGNESIUM
Established Qualities Manufactured for thirty years by
D. W. PARSONS, Imports & PLYMOUTH ORGANIC LABORATORIES, Inc
59 Beekman Street, New York City
DISTRIBUTORS: THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO., KANSAS CITY, MO., AND BRANCHES


HOOC-C18-C18-COOH Dimerized Acids = NEO-FAT C90
C22H2(22-X)O2 Clupanodonic = NEO-FAT 17
C16H32O2 Palmitic Acid = NEO-FAT 1-56
C18H36O2 Stearic Acid = NEO-FAT 1-65
C8H16O2 Caprylic Acid = NEO-FAT 7
C12H24O2 Lauric Acid = NEO-FAT 11
C10H20O2 Capric Acid = NEO-FAT 15
C14H28O2 Myristic Acid = NEO-FAT 13
C20H2(22-X)O2 Arichidonic = NEO-FAT 19
C18H32-34O2 Oleic Linoleic = NEO-FAT 3

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Though many uses may yet be undiscovered, these Neo-Fat Pure Fatty Acids have wide acceptance today in greatly diverse fields...in protective coatings . . . in wax compounds . . . in rubber products . . . in alkyd resins . . . in soaps . . . in flotation recovery, to name a few.

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You'll find it worthwhile to consider the Neo-Fats for your products . . . present and future. May we send you details on the entire series?

ARMOUR CHEMICAL DIVISION

ARMOUR AND COMPANY • 1355 WEST 31ST STREET • CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Naval Stores

While the shortage of gum rosin has for the greater part continued unrelieved throughout the past week, offerings of this product have fairly flooded the primary centers in the South, with the advent of the season of flush production, and the resultant competition among sellers had brought about a further decline of 5 cents per gallon in producers' prices to 72 cents in the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange in the first two days of trading. This decidedly reduced price level continued to prevail at the weekend but after the holiday, Wednesday, there was a recovery of 1¼ cents to 73¼ cents and on Friday to 74 cents.

Rosin—Although somewhat disgruntled by the futility of all their efforts to obtain a level of prices sufficiently high to defray the increased cost of production and afford a larger margin of profit, the producers of gum rosin in the South have gradually become reconciled to the fact that the new uniform price ceiling schedules, recently established by the Office of Price Administration, based upon the already existing maximum prices in the official markets at Savannah, which have been extended so as to include other CCC recognized yards, will have to continue in force throughout the 1945-1946 season.

Although both primary and secondary dealers have appeared more satisfied with the uniform price schedules than the producers, because of the plus differentials allowed them in fixing their quotations, offerings of gum rosin have continued meager in character, with most of the business transacted therein being confined to the filling of rated orders and with only a small quantity available for non-preferred orders.

Savannnah, July 8.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	*Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$5.05	$5.05	...	$5.05	$5.05
D	5.12	5.12	...	5.12	5.12
E	5.65	5.65	...	5.65	5.65
F	5.75	5.75	...	5.75	5.75
G	5.79	5.79	...	5.79	5.79
H	5.81	5.81	...	5.81	5.81
I	5.81	5.81	...	5.81	5.81
K	5.85	5.85	...	5.85	5.85
M	5.87	5.87	...	5.87	5.87
N	6.03	6.03	...	6.03	6.03
WG	6.28	6.28	...	6.28	6.28
WW	6.55	6.55	...	6.55	6.55
X	6.55	6.55	...	6.55	6.55
	Drums				
Sales	149	47	...	66	38
Receipts	35	106	...	226	181
Shipments	...	101	...	...	201
Stocks	5,788	4,700	...	4,926	4,906

* Naval stores markets in Savannah and at all other centers closed on Wednesday, July 4, in observance of Independence Day.

Turpentine—With the season of flush production now at hand and with the demand lagging somewhat behind current offerings, the price of gum turpentire has declined heavily within the past week, on the Savannah and other primary markets, breaking 2½ cents per gallon further from 77 cents to 74-75 cents last Monday and 2½ cents more to 72 cents on Tuesday. But, after the holiday, Wednesday, a partial recovery occurred to 73¼ cents, and on Friday this rally carried the price to 74 cents.

Savannnah, July 8.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents	Bulk gallons—Sales	Barrels—Receipts	Barrels—Shipments	Barrels—On hand
Monday	74½	17,800	18	8	6,912
Tuesday	72	21,800	14	20	6,906
*Wednesday	...	...	...	...	...
Thursday	73¼	1,050	294	163	7,037
Friday	74	5,250	100	4	7,133

* Naval stores markets in Savannah and at all other centers closed on Wednesday, July 4, in observance of Independence Day.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—Although WPB has informed members of the paint, varnish and lacquer industry advisory committee that a limited quantity of suitable protective coatings will be available some time this month for a few important reconversion items, such as refrigerators and washing machines, it has become obvious that increasing military requirements in alkyd resins for protective coatings in the Pacific war zones are precluding all likelihood of even a small supply of these resins being available for such civilian enduses for a long time to come.

Coumarone-Indene Resins—In conformity with its policy of retaining a minimum number of allocation controls, WPB has arranged for the release of coumarone-indene resins remaining after military and essential civilian requirements are satisfied for miscellaneous civilian uses through normal trade channels. Manufacturers of these resins generally report, however, that the rated orders, chiefly military in character, are so heavy as to exhaust all except a very small amount which may thus become available for civilian purposes.

Terpene Hydrocarbon Resins—By revising its order M-340 July 2, so as to include these resins in the provisions of this regulation, together with amyl alcohol and amyl acetate, WPB has ruled that it will not certify as preferred orders any orders for these materials, even though destined for ultimate delivery to one of the agencies listed under (a), (2) and (1), unless their use is specified by such agency.

Varnish Gums

Copal—Because of the non-arrival here of at least one additional cargo of Congo Copal which had been counted upon to reach this port at the outset of this month, the local market continues scantily supplied with this natural resin. Importers are still handicapped in their operations by continued delay in the issuance by WPB of third quarter licenses.

Shellac—Although the American markets are fairly well supplied with the pale grades of shellac, there is still a marked shortage of seedlac and T.N. now available here. And, as no new offers of these darker-hued lacs are currently being made from Calcutta from the Bysaikhi crop, the chances of substantially replenishing the greatly depleted stocks of these grades within the near future are regarded as rather slim.

Glues and Binders

Casein—Although there has been only one additional importation of Argentine casein within the past week, the supply of this material is proving ample for all current military and civilian needs. A moderate volume of business continues to be done at unchanged prices. The latest cargo of Argentine casein reaching the U.S.A. consisted of 6,906 bags, weighing 761,000 pounds or 380½ tons.

Barrett L. Crandall has been appointed director of public relations of the Society of the Plastics Industry, to succeed Albert Pfaltz, resigned.

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"
Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Zinc Chromate
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
Lake Colors
Zinc and Aluminum Stearate
KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

Paint Production Clubs News

A work-survey meeting of the technical committee of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club was held in the Building Trade Employers' Association building, June 21. At this meeting, which was preceded by a duck dinner, the labors of the various sub-committees for the ensuing Summer season were outlined and pledges made by these bodies to prepare their report papers in time for presentation at the next symposium.

Dr. Robert J. Moore, of the Bakelite Corporation, presided as chairman of the parent committee. Among the guests of honor at the conference were C. E. Hoover, jr. and Robert Tigner.

Baltimore

The Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club June meeting heard a history of the organization presented by George Sutherland of the H. B. Davis Company, who interpreted the duties and purposes of the club and appealed to the incoming officers to promote non-competitive technical work and to arrange more round-table discussions among the members.

Chicago

About 300 members and guests attended the silver anniversary party and past presidents night of the Chicago Paint and Varnish Production Club held June 1. The annual golf tournament of the club will be held at St. Andrews Club, July 28.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 35*

Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —

fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopeville, Va., NH_3, ton.112.80 - —

usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —

C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.

Urunday, c.l., ex dock, in bond, lb. .05 - —

Urunday price based on ocean frt., at $12, insurance $1, per lb.

Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Wattle bark,[1] E. African, bgs., f.a.s..ton.53.00 - —
S. Afr., bgs., f.a.s.....ton.53.00 - —
Extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¼- .06¼
tanks .....lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05595- .05845
S. Afr., tannin, ex dock, lb. .0572- .0597
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro-crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton lots..lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .57 - —
crude, pure, African, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .43
Western hemisphere, bgs., ton lots..lb. .44¾ Nom.
ref,d, USP, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .53½- —
discs., bgs., ton lots....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton lots..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .38 - —
200 lbs. or over.....lb. .39 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .41 - —
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
200 lbs. or over.....lb. .45 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton lots..lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots, lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
Carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .13¼- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
amber, ctns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17½
190°-195° m.p., A. S. T. M., black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .29 - .29¼
Montan, domestic, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton lots....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61½
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. .50½- .61¾
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .14 - .15
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works, ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l., ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.16.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

Announcing
A REFINED GRADE OF ZINC BORATE

ZINC BORATE-3170
Refined Grade

Available *Now*
in Commercial Quantities

ZINC BORATE-3170 (Refined Grade) has been prepared to meet the need for a zinc borate of higher purity than technical grades, for use in ointments, dusting powders, and in places where its fungistatic properties may be of service.

It is also suggested for chemical purposes where high purity is required. Prompt shipment can be made in commercial quantities.

Samples Available

Write for samples and prices today, specifying Zinc Borate-3170 (Refined Grade).

Typical Analysis and Other Information about ZINC BORATE-3170
(Refined Grade)

1. Typical Analysis

Moisture at 110°C.	.11%
Water soluble SO_3	.02%
Insoluble in HCl	.02%
Zinc computed as ZnO	43.4%
Boron computed as B_2O_3	33.7%
Lead computed as PbO	.001%
Arsenic computed as As_2O_3	.0004%

2. Solubility
Relatively insoluble in water, although some hydrolysis does take place under prolonged contact. Definite hydrolysis takes place in water at the boiling point.

3. Fineness
Residue on 325 mesh sieve—.1%
(After washing 100 grams thru with water.)

4. Texture
Good. Slightly better than Zinc Borate-3167*.

5. Dry Bulking
Approximately 60-62 lbs. per cubic foot as originally packed.

6. Shipping Containers
50 lbs. packed in crepe paper lined corrugated fibre board boxes 10" x 10" x 21½" in dimension.

*Zinc Borate-3167 was developed early in the war for use in fire retardent treatments for camouflage fabrics. Zinc Borate-3170 is expected to show the fire retardent properties of Zinc Borate-3167.

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METHOX (Dimethoxy Ethyl Phthalate)
(Dimethyl "Cellosolve" phthalate)

ETHOX, (Diethoxy Ethyl Phthalate)
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DIOCTYL PHTHALATE

KAPSOL, (Methoxy Ethyl Oleate)

KP-23, (Butyl "Cellosolve" Stearate)

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For plasticizers, represented in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut by Stoney-Mueller, Inc., Lyndhurst, N. J.

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NATURAL YELLOW OCHRE

(Iron Oxide content 57.68%)

The type that contains the highest iron content obtainable in the United States. *Samples and prices on request!*

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C. K. WILLIAMS & CO.
EASTON, PA.

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.	lb.	.24 - .25
Xylene (see Xylol).		
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.85 - .86
Xylol,[6] (xylene), indus., ret. dms., works	gal.	.32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27 - —
10°, ret. dms., works	gal.	.35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.30 - —
5°, ret. dms., works	gal.	.42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.37 - —
3°, ret. dms., works	gal.	.47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J.	gal.	.26 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.	lb.	1.90 - 2.00
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms.	lb.	.35 - —
90 B units, dms.	lb.	.45 - —
200 B units, dms.	lb.	.50 - —
300 B units, dms.	lb.	.60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul.	lb.	.22 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.		
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bxs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.55 - —
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works.	lb.	1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c.; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Dutch pink, bbls.	lb.	.09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.,	lb.	2.56 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.58 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.	lb.	.02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0845- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0865- —
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0685- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.071 - —
Persian orange (see O).		
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.16 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract.	lb.	.16 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.35 - .36
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).		
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.21 - .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride vis.	oz.	3.00 - 5.75

Z

zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16 - .17
USP, bbls.	lb.	.26 - .27
kgs.	lb.	.29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11¾- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12¼- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works.	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35 - —
dms.	lb.	.40 - —
kgs.	lb.	.37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0315- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼- .04½
tanks, works.	lb.	.0250- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 - .31
jars	lb.	.35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).		
Cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 - .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.	lb.	.16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.68 - 4.75
jars	lb.	4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
Metal,[1,6,5] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).		
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms.,	lb.	.16 - .19½
Oxide pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
American process, com'l, lead-free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
leaded,[6] 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.		
USP[6], ctns, c.l.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾- —
Resinate,[6] fused, 1% Zn, lump, dms.	lb.	.11 - .12
precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.14½- .15
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Zinc stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.30 - .31
USP (same prices as tech.).		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	4.15 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.,	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide,[1,5] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.0585- —
Fluorescent pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06¼- —
Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00 -100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works,	lb.	1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for July 2.

SICO

Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products

STANDARD ULTRAMARINE CO.
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

JLS PIGMENTS

LIGHT OAK
DARK OAK
SPECIAL BROWNS
for
PORCH AND DECK
SASH AND TRIM PAINTS

J. LEE SMITH & CO., Inc.
EST. 1854
19 JACOB ST., NEW YORK 7

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

There was little activity in the oils and fats market during the week due mainly to scanty stocks and the Fourth of July holiday. This was considered an opportune time for the shutting down of several crushing plants to allow for vacations and the overhauling of machinery An urgent demand for oils and fats continued to meet with little success. The production of cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils has practically closed for this season.

Refiners were in the market for crude menhaden and sardine oils and were bidding at ceilings. Producers, however, were not disposed to accept additional commitments for this season, as recent business booked in menhaden was said to have taken the bulk of the probable production.

War Food Administration issued an amendment to WFO 42, effective July 1, excluding the use of vegetable oils in the canning of fish from the refiners' quotas for edible oils. In the same amendment quotas for the third quarter were established. The quota for oleomargarin was reduced from 110 percent to 95 percent, shortening, and cooking and salad oils from 80 percent to 77 percent of the base period use. WFA also issued an amendment to WFO 44, effective July 1, restricting the quantity of vegetable oils which canners of tuna, bonito and yellowtail may use in each case packed during the coming season. New quotas were established. Details of both amendments will be found in the news columns of this issue.

Contracts for the 1945 soybean program were sent to all processors who participated in 1944 by the Commodity Credit Corporation June 30. Under the terms of the contracts the processors are to pay not less than the support prices of $2.04 per bushel for United States No. 2, classes I yellow and II green, and $1.84 per bushel for United States No. 2, classes III brown, IV black, and V mixed.

Cottonseed Oil

While trading was slow during the week, a steady movement continued into consuming channels through allocations and against former contracts.

An urgent inquiry for crude oil met with little success inasmuch as most mills were sold up for the season and offerings were limited to an occasional tankcar. The same situation applied to crude peanut and soybean oils.

Advices from the Southeast reported the cotton crop making good progress over the major part of the belt, with the acreage somewhat reduced. A leading cotton house, after a survey, estimated the crop as of June 29 at 17,714,000 acres, indicating a decrease of 13 percent from last season.

WFA reported the purchase of 1,100.000 pounds of tropical colored oleomargarin, type II, at 15.73c per pound, in tins, f.o.b. works, June 13, and 1,000,000 pounds of type I at 15.35c per pound, same basis, June 18. bales of hide cutting.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	14.31 bid
September	....	....	14.25 bid
October	....	....	14.00 bid
December	....	....	14.00 bid
March	....	....	13.90 bid
May	....	....	13.85-14.31

Total sales, none.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12¾c.; Texas, 12½c. f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Linseed Oil

Tight conditions continued to prevail in the linseed oil market during the week. Trading was quiet and was limited to priority orders for enduse requirements. Raw oil for these orders was released from the government stockpile. A steady demand was noted for delivery against former contracts. The call for replacement oil was moderate. Prices were unchanged at ceilings. Flaxseed crop news continued mixed, though reports

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	195.1

were more optimistic in a good portion of the belt, except in the extreme north.

Minneapolis, July 3.—Trading was routine, hampered somewhat by a gradual decline in the crushing rate and a complete shut-down of one of the larger mills on July 1. The outlook was very unsatisfactory, as the rate dropped to about 18 percent of capacity of Northwest mills.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	3,300,000	5,900,000
Since Sept. 1	196,410,000	278,410,000

Flaxseed—Active trading reported for flaxseed for nearby and future delivery. Inquiry continued active with sales transacted at ceilings for shipment up to January, next year.

Minneapolis, July 3.—There was plenty of excitement in the Northwest cash flax market last week, occasioned by lifting of the margin requirements on purchase of "to arrive" flaxseed and by a grain weigher's strike that threatened to cut off the flaxseed moving into Minneapolis for the year's clean-up crush. Officials of the Chamber of Commerce placed a 10 percent margin requirement against flaxseed purchased on an "arrive" basis before July 1, some months back. Flax buyers eagerly took supplies offered, buying better than 700 cars in the first day's business. Crushers were paying full ceilings for shipments before January 1, 1946, and were actively competing for the offerings. Crop news was still quite mixed but a report covering a good portion of the belt was a little more optimistic as early flax is in bloom except in the extreme north and the crop begins to show promise.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1945-44	Receipts 1944-43	Shipments 1945-44	Shipments 1944-43
This week	102,000	252,000	4,500	18,000
Since Sept. 1	11,546,000	21,735,000	1,925,500	2,734,000

Flaxseed markets in Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, July 6.—Flaxseed shipments totaled 173,000 bushels to the Continent during the week. Seed quoted at $1.66 per bushel, f.o.b. steamer. Visible supply of seed was placed at 3,937,000 bushels.

Hull, July 6.—Bombay, £36½, June; Calcutta, £33¼, May; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—WFA issued WFO 137 placing all grades under allocation, effective July 1, and inventories were frozen as of that date. All users must obtain authorization from WFA to accept delivery or use castor oil. Permission to accept delivery or to use the oil must be on forms 477 and 478. Requests must be filed by the 15th of the month prior to the month during which the oil is to be used and oil not consumed during the month reverts to inventory and is subject to further allocation. This had little effect on the market as producers have been limiting sales to priority orders owing to scanty available stocks.

Corn — Scarcity of supplies continued to restrict business. Producers were not offering because of light production.

Oiticica—Steady buying continued for oil on the spot. Supplies here were scanty and firmly held at 24c per pound in drums. Brazilian market reported strong with offerings limited to September-October shipment.

Olive—With both domestic and foreign practically unobtainable, the market was entirely nominal at ceilings. No offerings as yet have been received from abroad. Domestic oil was sold up.

Peanut—Active demand unsatisfied. Trading of late confined occasional tankcars at ceilings. Crushing of new crop nuts not expected to start until about the middle of October. Production of peanut oil in the United States, September through May, 88,704,000 pounds as compared with 111,782,000 pounds a year ago. Uncrushed peanuts, at mills June 1, will produce

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

STEARIC ACID
OLEIC ACID
(Red Oil)
DISTILLED
FATTY ACIDS
Animal
and
Vegetable
RUFATS
(Hydrogenated
Fatty Acids)
WILSON & CO. INC.
WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
SNYDER AND SWANSON ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND
RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)
RUBY OLEINE BRAND *(distilled)*
CANARY BRAND
(very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.)
PROCTER & GAMBLE
MAIN OFFICES
Gwynne Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
Commerce Building,
155 East 44th St., New York City
Branches and stock in all large cities

Wm. Diehl & Co.
CANDELILLA WAX
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High M. P. Substitute
OURICURY WAX
SHELLAC Orange Bleached
332 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y
Phone: BRyant 9-5211

THE BRODE CORPORATION
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
Domestic and Export
PRODUCTS OF COTTONSEED, PEANUTS, SOYBEANS and GROUND GRAINS
Members: Memphis Merchants Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, American Feed Manufacturers Association, Inc., National Cottonseed Products Association
Codes: Yopps Robinsons, Bentleys ABC, 5th Edition Peerless

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Melting Points 126° F. to 170° F.
COLOR: DARK AMBER
PETROLEUM SULPHONATES
AMCON TRADING CORPORATION
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W. C. HARDESTY CO.
41 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
RED OIL STEARIC ACID
Saponified — Distilled
HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS
(HYDREX)
Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acids
Palm Oil Fatty Acids
Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Specialty Fatty Acids
Glycerine — Pitch — White Oleine
FACTORIES
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around 12,000,000 pounds as compared with 3,500,000 pounds a year ago Stocks of peanut oil on hand June 1 were 4,178,000 pounds as compared with 5,176,000 pounds a year ago.

Soybean—Production in the Southeast has been cleaned up. Crushers were not offering new crop oil, as yet.

Tung—Moderate, but steady buying was absorbing fair sized totals monthly from the government stockpile at ceilings. Average monthly consumption this year was reported about three times larger than last year.

Atlanta, July 5.—Only scattered tanks of cottonseed peanut and soybean oils traded in Southeast last week. It is estimated independent crushers will only have 5 to 10 tanks peanut and cottonseed oil to sell until new crop. All soya oil, produced in Southeast, has been sold. Processors showing little or no interest in making new crop commitments at this time. Cotton crop making good progress in this area.

Memphis, July 5.—Trading in vegetable oils practically nil. Most mills apparently sold up for the season. Cottonseed meal stocks about exhausted. Cotton crop progressing nicely. Acreage reduced somewhat in this territory.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Quiet trading was noted during the week in the absence of supplies. Demand was excellent and limited to occasional tankcars at ceilings.

Lard—Further slight gains were noted in lard stocks in Chicago during the second half of June, totaling 8,792,412 pounds on June 30, comparing with 8,483,090 pounds, June 15, and 8,236,488 pounds June 1. Sales continued restricted to small quantities for immediate delivery. Inquiry was excellent. Bulk of the output was being absorbed for government account. WFA reported the sales of 323 drums of damaged prime steam lard at 11.50c. per pound, f.o.b. Greencastle, Pa., June 14; off condition lard totaling 105,887 pounds at 11.04c. per pound, in bulk, f.o.b. Ivorydale, O., on June 20 and 22, and 415 pounds of edible lard at 15.94c. per pound, Philadelphia, June 23.

Tallow—Urgent demand continued against former contracts. Offerings were scanty and the market was firm at ceilings.

Animal Oils

Degras—Limited supplies continued to restrict business. Demand was urgent and exceeded stocks. Prices firm at ceilings.

Neatsfoot — Producers restricted sales to small lots. Inquiry active and prices firm at ceilings.

Oleo—With light production sold up, this market was quiet, despite an excellent demand.

Fish Oils

Menhaden — Fishing reports along the Atlantic coast were mixed during the week, and the catch was said to be fair. Fish were said to be lean and oil yield low. Bids for crude oil at ceilings were still offered, with producers not disposed to accept at the present time. Refined grades were firm at ceilings.

Baltimore, July 3.—Reports about the results of menhaden fishing operations in the Chesapeake Bay area and along the Delaware and New Jersey coasts continue variable, with some days bringing fairly large hauls while on others the catch is small, depending on weather conditions. The ceiling on crude oil remains at 8.9c. per pound, tankcars. No further sales of oil were reported during the week, the business booked on a when-and-if-made basis recently having been so large as to take up most of the season's probable production. Additional commitments put on the books of the fishing companies will depend upon the prospects as they present themselves.

Sardine—This market was quiet. Refiners were in the market for crude and bidding at ceilings. Producers were not offering. Refined grades were in good call against contracts. Supplies were scanty and sold up.

Los Angeles, July 4.—Demand for crude sardine oil was good but trading was quiet because of lack of supplies. Refined oils were in good request and in small supply.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Supplies were scanty and the market strong at ceilings. Consumers continued to show an active inquiry, but business was restricted to priority orders. Production was light and sold well ahead.

Stearic Acid—Supplies were inadequate to cover consuming demand. Makers limited sales to holders of priority orders. Deliveries against contracts were in excellent request. Prices firm at ceilings.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed, Peanut and Soybean Meals—A thorough canvass of Southeastern processors indicates there are no surplus stocks of cottonseed, soya or peanut meals whatever. Many processors are competing with the feed trade in an effort to replenish their inventories, anticipating a heavy demand from the farm trade, particularly from the cotton grower and ginner. Many feed manufacturers need protein supplies but their prospects of getting them are far from encouraging. In recent years substantial amounts of Midwestern soybeans have been diverted to crushing units in the Southeastern area, usually beginning in late November and December. To date, no announcement has been made by Commodity Credit Corporation regarding prospects of continuing such shipments next Fall and Winter.

Arrivals of cottonseed meal totaled 22,235 bags during the week, for consignment on previous contracts.

Linseed Meal—Demand continued urgent. Production sold up and offerings were unavailable.

Minneapolis, July 3.—Meal supplies were practically nil as crushers moved out production to apply on old contracts and refused to offer anything for immediate and nearby sale.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week.....	6,780,000	10,380,000
Since Sept. 1.....	150,010,000	290,620,000

Waxes

Beeswax—Arrivals were light during the week, totaling 190 bags for delivery against former contracts. Market conditions were unchanged, with business slow owing to the lack of offerings from primary centers. Demand was urgent.

Candelilla—No easing of the tight supply situation was noted during the week. Supplies on spot were scarce and held at ceilings. No offerings were reported from Mexico.

Carnauba—Imports totaled 384 bags during the week, and were consigned against prior orders. There was no improvement in the tight supply situation. Stocks were unavailable on spot and offerings from Brazil were reported nil.

Ouricury—Some 995 bags of ouri-

E. A. BROMUND COMPANY

Beeswax
Carnauba Wax
Ceresine Wax
Ouricury Wax

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BArclay 7-8445 Est. 1880

Distilled Animal
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FATTY ACIDS
Extra Light Color
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Brazil Oiticica, Inc., specializes in producing the finest grade of oiticica oil only. It originated many of the fundamental processes that made this useful modern oil possible. Its product, Cicoil, produced under carefully maintained laboratory control, is guaranteed to meet specifications. Available in tank car or drum lots.

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TRADE MARK REG.

CICOIL
Laboratory-Controlled Uniform Quality
RAW LIQUID OITICICA OIL

BRAZIL OITICICA, Inc.
80 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.

cury wax were received last week. None was available for resale and were delivered on former contracts. Trading continued quiet, despite an urgent consuming demand. Sellers in Brazil were not offering for shipment to the United States, though reports from there stated that business was done for European account at prices well above American ceilings.

Vegetable Oils Rulings Revised by WFA

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has announced amendment 16 to WFO 42, excluding vegetable oils used for the canning of fish from the refiners' quotas established for edible oils. The amendment will allow for increased supplies of oil for canning fish. The WFA finds it necessary to reduce the quota for margarin from 110 percent to 95 percent, and to reduce the shortening, cooking and salad oil quotas from 80 percent to 77 percent of the base period use.

In announcing the amendment, WFA said controls over the amount of vegetable oil that may be used in canning fish are to be incorporated soon in an amendment to WFO 44, which restricts the sale of specified types of canned fish.

The quantity of vegetable oil which canners of tuna, bonito and yellowtail may use in each case of 48 cans packed during the coming packing season is limited by amendment No. 10 to War Food Order 44, effective July 1. Inventories and prospective supplies of vegetable oil are insufficient to provide former usage of vegetable oil throughout the canning season. The new amendment is intended to assure supplies for constant production.

Wax Advisory Group Enlarged by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Five persons from the industry have been added to the Vegetable Wax and Beeswax Industry Advisory Committee of the War Production Board to provide representation for additional segments of the group. This action will give representation on the committee to wax-consuming companies and commission agents, as well as to the already represented importers, bleachers, and refiners.

The five new members are Charles A. DeRienzo, of the Forvent Company, New York; Robert Freund, of the Cornelius Products Company, New York; Beatrice M. Gannon, of the New England Blacking Company, Cambridge, Mass.; Harry L. Nehrbass, of the Simoniz Company, Chicago; and Howard C. Will, of the Will & Baumer Candle Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

Arthur H. Hoffman, of the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, New York, is chairman of the committee, and Charles Christman, of Smith & Nichols, Inc., New York, is its secretary.

Honored by Harvard

Bradley Dewey, president of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., received the honorary doctor of laws degree from Harvard University. In bestowing the degree, President Conant said, "a Cambridge industrialist whose herculean labors in a federal office gave us the rubber on which we now roll to victory."

Enequist Chemical Buys Property for Warehouse

The Enequist Chemical Company, Brooklyn, of which John Enequist is president, recently purchased 32,000 sq. ft. of property at 555 Johnson avenue, Brooklyn, from E. A. Guenther. This will be used as a warehouse, garage, and distribution center. The present property at Freeman street will be retained and converted for manufacturing purposes only. Production to start within two months.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Changes within the price structure in the drug and fine chemical markets resulted last week in advances in the quotations on normal butyl acetate and alcohol made by the fermentation process in Illinois and Indiana, and in reductions in quotations on acetone, isopropyl alcohol, methylisobutyl ketone, and menthol. One producer of dibutyl sebacate advanced prices ¼c. pound but the quarter recently naming the minimum of spot quotations retained an unchanged schedule. In dibutyl phthalate, one producer will advance 3/10c. per pound on July 10 but the price intentions of the maker recently quoting lowest on this chemical stood unrevealed to a late hour last week.

Government control orders played a substantial part in the affairs of the week. The War Food Administration placed castor oil under complete allocation control, while the War Production Board removed allocation control from amyl acetate and alcohol, and from synthetic camphor. The three articles were transferred from the general chemical order M-300 to WPB order M-340. A news story gives complete details elsewhere.

A statistical report issued by the chemical division of the U. S. Tariff Commission reported that April production was larger than that in March in the cases of acetanilide, acetylsalicylic acid, diethylether, and ethyl acetate, but lower in the cases of butyl acetate, methanol, phenobarbital, riboflavin, and sulpha drugs. Regarding stocks on April 30, as compared with March 31 stocks, holdings of acetylsalicylic acid, and butyl acetate were larger, while those of acetanilide, diethyl ether, ethyl acetate, phenobarbital and sodium salts, riboflavin, and sulpha drugs were smaller.

Production of citric and tartaric acids in Palermo, Sicily, have been resumed, according to the Department of Commerce. The citric acid plant capacity is 600 tons per month, but at present the output is 150 tons per month. Production of tartaric acid is now 100 tons per month.

If British reports prove correct, Brazil intends to stop exporting Matto Grosso ipecac to the United States and the United Kingdom, beginning in 1946. As a preliminary, Brazil will permit those two nations each to receive an export quota of 25 percent of the 1945 ipecac root on condition that available supplies of emetine be bought at an agreed price.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Butyl acetate, 35/100c. per lb.
Butyl alcohol, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acetone, 1c. per lb.
Isopropyl alcohol, 2½c. per gal.
Menthol, 25c. per lb.
Methylisobutyl ketone, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
218.2	219.0	219.7	239.2

Acetone—Prices have been reduced 1c. per pound by at least two large manufacturers of this material. The decline set tanks at 6c. per pound; drums, carlots, 7c.; less carlots, 7½c. At a late hour in the week, other producers were still studying the situation, maintaining previous quotations the while.

Acetanilide—According to the chemical division of the U. S. Tariff Commission, production in April totaled 627,308 pounds, comparing with 620,502 pounds produced in March. Stocks on April 30 amounted to 235,822 pounds; on March 31 they were 247,628 pounds.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—April production totaled 948,074 pounds, comparing with the March production of 924,117 pounds, according to the chemical division, U. S. Tariff Commission. Stocks on April 30 were 995,869 pounds, comparing with March 31 stocks at 958,652 pounds.

Acid, Citric—About 150 tons of citric acid per month are being produced at a plant in Palermo, Sicily. This compares with the plant's normal monthly capacity of 600 tons.

Acid, Tartaric—According to a report issued by the Department of Commerce, the tartaric acid plant at Palermo, Sicily, is now producing about 100 metric tons of that acid per month. A shortage of raw materials and coal restricts the output, which would be much higher normally.

Amyl Acetate—The War Production Board has removed this article from direct allocation control, transferring it from WPB order M-300 to its order M-349. The action was possible because of decreased military requirements for use of the item in making penicillin. Details elsewhere, this issue.

Amyl Alcohol—Direct allocation control has been ended by order of the War Production Board which body found decreased military requirements for use in making penicillin sufficient reason for raising allocation controls. The article was transferred from the general chemicals allocation order M-300 td WPB order M-340. Details elsewhere this issue.

Butyl Acetate—Prices were advanced 35/100c. per pound, bringing tanks to the basis of 17.60c. per pound; drums, carlots, 18.60c.; and less carlots, 19.10c. These prices prevailed on normal butyl acetate made by the fermentation process in Illinois and Indiana. According to the chemical division of the U. S. Tariff Commission, April production totaled 6,479,005 pounds, against March output at 6,829,613 pounds. April 30 stocks totaled 2,315,653 pounds, comparing with March 31 stocks at 2,312,791 pounds.

Butyl Alcohol—Prices have been raised ½c. per pound on normal fermentation butyl alcohol produced in Indiana and Illinois. Tanks now stand at 18.30c. per pound; drums, carlots, 19.30c.; and less carlots, 19.80c.

Caffeine—Stocks of anhydrous material were increased by the arrival of 100 barrels from Brazil. Of course, distribution will be by allocation, as usual.

Camphor — The War Production Board on July 2 removed this synthetic material from direct allocation control and transferred it from the general chemicals order M-300 to WPB order M-340. Details elsewhere. The action was taken because reduced military requirements had made more synthetic camphor available for general civilian use. There are no preferred purposes provided for this material.

Castor Oil—The War Food Administration placed this product under complete allocation control, effective July 1. Under the terms of its order WFA No. 137, all users must obtain authorization from WFA to accept delivery of or to use castor oil, including any stocks now on hand. Requirements for use in essential military and civilian products made the order necessary, according to WFA. Details elsewhere. Arrivals of castor beans totaled 5,142,900 pounds, bringing the total of arrivals since January 1 this year to 142,901,450 pounds. This compares with 139,649,140 pounds. Thus, arrivals are now running ahead of those a year ago.

Chicago, July 3.—Good continued call for castor oil is indicated currently. Buyers are still in the market for substantial quantities of material. Ruling prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, carlots, 13¾c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 14½c.; tanks, 13c.; No. 3, extracted, drums, carlots, 13½c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 14¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.

Dibutyl Phthalate—One producer will advance prices 3/10c. per pound on July 10. Tanks become 20.6c. per pound; drums, carlots, 21.6c.; less carlots, 22.1c. To a late hour in the week other producers had not announced their quotations for the next period. In the period about to end the lowest quotation was 20c. in tanks, named by a single producer.

Dibutyl Sebacate—One producer has advanced quotations on tank quantities ¼c. per pound, making his price 49¼c. per pound. The minimum quotation remains at 46c. per pound, quoted in a single quarter.

Diethyl Ether—The chemical division of the U. S. Tariff Commission reports April production at 8,296,693 pounds, which compares with March

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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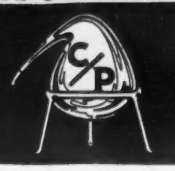

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at 8,082,245 pounds. Stocks as of April 30 were 2,843,322 pounds, against March 31 stocks at 3,891,485 pounds.

Emetine—British trade circles mention interest in a report that the Brazilian government proposes to restrict export of the 1945 crop of ipecac to 25 percent to Great Britain and 25 percent to the United States, retaining the remaining 50 percent for the Brazilian manufacture of emetine. In order to qualify for export quotas, the British report goes on to say, the British and United States "organizations" must undertake to purchase available supplies of emetine from Brazil at an agreed price based on the price of ipecac from Matto Grosso. Export of ipecac root is prohibited entirely as from 1946.

Ethyl Acetate—Production of the 85 percent article in April totaled 9,793,282 pounds, against March at 9,244,430 pounds. Stocks on April 30 totaled 4,785,283 pounds, comparing with March 31 stocks at 5,535,732 pounds.

Fishliver Oils—Demand continued to be good and pressed supplies strongly. Raw material is not available in quantities required, a fact that gives substantial strength to all the aspects of the market.

San Francisco, July 4.—Demand for fish livers continued to exceed the supply. Little trading was reported. Mexican livers continued in short supply. No new features.

Glycerin—Undertones hold very firm but the market has lacked further activity of the sort that recently suggested the possibility of a general trend of prices toward ceiling limits. Some refiners believe the tightening of the market will prove temporary. Meanwhile, the soap-making picture is none too good because of the tight situation in soap-makers' oils.

Chicago, July 3.—Call for glycerin is good and on the whole the tone of the market is active and strong. Suppliers feel effects of considerable buyer interest. Ruling pirces are:—Chemically pure, tankcar, 17c. per pound; drums, carlots, 17¼c.; drums, less than carlots, 17¾c.; high gravity, tankcar, 16¾c.; drums, carlots, 17c.; drums, less than carlots, 17½c.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Quotations have been reduced 2½c. per gallon. The new schedule is on a drums included. delivered basis anywhere in the United States and is as follows:—99 percent, tanks, 35c. per gallon; drums, carlots, 41½c.; less carlots, 44½c.; 91 percent, tanks, 31½c.; drums, carlots, 38c.; less carlots, 41c. Hitherto, producers usually quoted drums extra, delivered.

Menthol—Competition brought prices on natural menthol down to $8.50 to $9 per pound. Arrivals totaled 339 cases.

Methanol—According to the latest figures released by the Bureau of the Census, production data on synthetic and natural methanol stands as follows:—

Methanol Data: Jan.-Apr.

	Gallons	
	Synthetic 100%	Natural 80%
January	6,455,000	317,000
February	5,827,000	279,000
March	6,791,000	305,000
April	6,378,000	293,000

In terms of 100 percent pure methanol, the output of 293,000 gallons of natural methanol, 80 percent purity, in April, was equivalent to 181,660 gallons, which compares with 6,378,000 gallons of 100 percent purity synthetic material.

Methylisobutyl Ketone—Quotations have been reduced 1c. per pound. Tanks are now priced at 10½c. per pound; drums, carlots, 11½c.; less carlots, 12c.

Phenobarbital and Sodium Salts—According to the chemical division of the U. S. Tariff Commission, April production totaled 16,652 pounds, comparing with the March output of 32,047 pounds. Stocks on April 30 totaled 33,593 pounds, against March 31 stocks at 42,926 pounds.

Quicksilver—Prices held unchanged and were steadier than they had been. Press reports stated that a large quantity of quicksilver had been found aboard the German mine-laying submarine U-234 when it was drydocked at Portsmouth, N. H. Removal of the keel plate brought discovery of the quicksilver which was presumed to have been obtained in Italy and which was said to have been used as ballast on each side of the keel. The metal was stored in flasks.

San Francisco, July 4.—Interest in the quicksilver market was well maintained but little metal was being offered. Stocks continued low. Metal was being quoted between $145 and $148 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Riboflavin—The U. S. Tariff Commission, chemical division, report on April activities gives no production figures. It reports stocks on April 30 as 25,836 pounds, which compares with March 31 stocks at 26,660 pounds.

Sulpha Drugs—April production was 553,497 pounds, comparing with March output at 558,822 pounds, according to the chemical division of the U. S. Tariff Commission. April 30 stocks totaled 544,486 pounds, against March 31 stocks at 567,066 pounds.

Trade Briefs

Julio C. Lacayo, jr., has been placed in charge of the Central American business for the Henry Kelly Trading Company, New York.

Josephine Welz, has received a wrist watch in honor of completion of fifty years of service with the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company.

Harley B. Lewis, manager of the Kolynos division of Home Products International, Ltd., New York, has been elected president of the Export Advertising Association.

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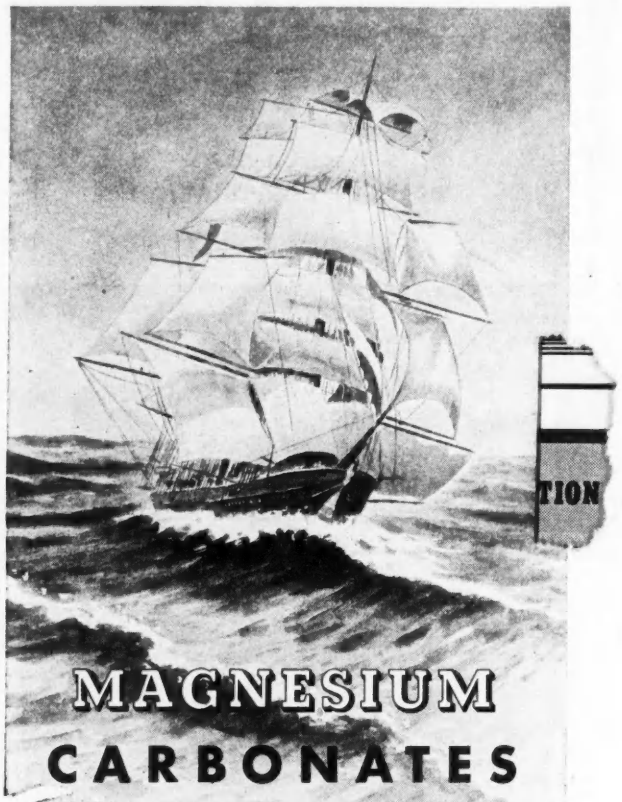

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Obituaries

Continued from page 4

one years of age. Before becoming a director of the Mercantile Metal & Ore Corporation, Mr. Simon had been president of the Ore & Chemical Corporation.

Surviving are his wife and a son.

Patrick W. Walsh

Patrick W Walsh, who retired in 1937 as president of Van Loan & Co., died in a White Plains, N. Y., hospital, July 4. Mr. Walsh came to this country from Ireland in the 1880's and started work with Austin, Nichols & Co. later being employed by the old firm of Loudon & Johnson and then the Rolla Thomas Spice Company. Upon the formation of the spice and coffee firm of Van Loan, McGuire & Gaffney in 1897, he became one of its starting employees. After the death of Mr. McGuire, Mr. Walsh became the head of the spice department. In 1934 the firm was incorporated as Van Loan & Co., and Mr. Walsh became its president and continued in that office until his retirement from the business in 1937.

Phil T. Williams

Phil T. Williams, chairman of the National Council of Independent Petroleum Associations, died unexpectedly June 13, from a heart attack. Mr. Williams had been a director of the Kentucky Petroleum Marketers Association, a member of the Kentucky Petroleum Industries Committee, and president of the Indiana Independent Petroleum Association.

H.J. Winn

Herbert J. Winn, chairman of the board of the Taylor Instrument Company, died June 27 in Rochester, N. Y. He was seventy-four years of age. He joined the Taylor company in 1893, became treasurer and a director in 1907, president in 1913 and chairman in 1938.

Willis T. Burns, manager of the Bar Rariton Copper Works, Perth Amboy, N. J., until his retirement in 1936, died in his home in Plainfield, N. J., June 23. He was seventy-eight years of age.

Frank A. Dinggee, formerly of the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, died in Old Greenwich, Conn., June 26. He was sixty-seven years of age.

Robert Fraser Cruickshank, sr., of the Big Indian Wood Products Company, Ltd., Big Indian, N. Y., died June 25. He was fifty-nine years of age.

John Day, president of Reliance Paint Company, Brooklyn, died June 25. He was fifty-four years of age.

Surviving are his wife and a daughter.

William N. Fleischmann, formerly associated with the Fleischmann Yeast Company, died in his home in Los Angeles. He was seventy-eight years of age.

Dr. Nevin M. Fenneman, Cincinnati University physiographer and geologist, died in Cincinnati July 4. He was seventy-nine years of age.

Arthur S. Hickok, president and treasurer of the Hickok Oil Company, Toledo, died July 1. He was seventy-one years of age.

Harry B. McGowan, who retired in 1941 as secretary of the St. Joseph Lead Company, New York, with which he had been associated for thirty-seven years, died July 1. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Henry W. Nichols, retired principal of the Bradford Durfee textile school, died in Fall River, Mass., July 2.

George Petrognani, marketing representative for Intava, Inc., New York, international aviation accounts subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, died June 22. He was forty-nine years of age.

Edward R. Scott, general purchasing agent for the National Dairy Products Corporation, died recently in Philadelphia. He was sixty-four years of age.

D. C. Smith, a co-founder of the Oakley Chemical Company, now known as Oakite Products, Inc., died last week. He was seventy-nine years of age.

Charles A. Vierling, traffic manager of the Witco Chemical Company, New York, died July 1. He was sixty-six years of age.

Richard Von Oeson, president of Richard's Chemical Works, textile chemist, Jersey City, died in Rockville Centre, L. I., June 30. He was fifty-three years of age.

Fred A. York, operator of the Rose Exterminator Company, Atlanta, Ga., died June 17.

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Warner & Co. President

Erwin F. Fauser, executive vice-president and general manager of William R. Warner & Co., manufacturing pharmaceutist, New York, was elected president of the company, to succeed Dr. Marvin R. Thompson.

Dr. Marvin R. Thompson Forms Three Companies

Dr. Marvin R. Thompson, whose resignation as president of William R. Warner & Co. and director of the Warner Institute for Therapeutic Re-Research, became effective July 1, announced plans for the formation of three separate operating companies one of these, Marvin R Thompson, will manufacture and distribute the MRT brand of ethically promoted pharmaceutical specialties. A second, Paul Thompson Associates, will have to do with the P-T-A brand of consumer-promoted pharmaceutical and toilet accessories. The third company, M-R-T, Inc., will develop modern research trends in cosmetics.

The offices, laboratories, and manufacturing facilities of the Thompson enterprises are located at 67 Greenwich avenue, Stamford, Conn.

Penicillin Test Rules

—Continued from page 3

to be done as at present under the arrangement with the War Department.

The regulations now being prepared by FDA will state definitely the procedure to be followed in the testing of the drugs. Under the procedure, the manufacturer will be required to pick out a certain number of ampuls from a batch of penicillin and forward them to Washington for analysis. It is being proposed that a minimum of five ampuls be taken from each batch, or a maximum of twelve, at stated intervals during the period of production.

Dr. Dunbar said that, before the regulations are issued in final form, the industry will be given every opportunity to express its views and comments. FDA expects to work closely with the industry in seeing that the regulations are thoroughly understood and approved. It is expected, he said, that the industry will name two committees to confer with the agency, one representing the laboratory staffs of the producers, which will go over the technical analytical provisions of the regulations, and the other, representing the management of the producers, which will confer on the administrative aspects of the regulations.

Rubber Report

—Continued from page 3

produced 378,000 tons in the first five months of this year. The estimated production of 78,000 tons for June will make the total for the first half of this year about 456,000 tons. The scheduled production for the entire year is approximately 1,000,000 tons.

The report says that in 1944 it cost approximately 31 cents a pound to produce GR-S, the general purpose synthetic rubber produced in large volume. That cost was the average for all plants in the program, exclusive of plant amortization and interest charges, program administrative and sales expense. The present operating cost at the lowest-cost plant is about 11 cents a pound. It was predicted that in the post-war era a production cost below that rate can be anticipated.

WPB to Further

—Continued from page 3

period from July 1 through December 31, 1945, which will be known as the "transition period." This period is designed to cushion the impact of the transition from a system under which nearly all production has been regulated to a new system under which military requirements will have top priority, but civilian business will generally operate both without production restrictions and without afirmative priorities assistance.

Meanwhile the procedures outlined in the new "Priorities Regulation No. 29" will be instituted gradually during the latter half of 1945. There will also be changes in other WPB regulations and orders, and the board cautioned that if there should be any inconsistency between PR 29 and any other WPB regulation or order, PR 29 controls "unless the other expressly states the contrary."

Under the new priorities rating system the present AA rating method and the Controlled Materials Plan will be discontinued at the end of 1945 and replaced by a system in which the AAA rating will still be assigned in emergencies as under existing procedures but a new MM rating will be assigned by military agencies. WPB itself will assign the MM rating only in cases where it is clearly necessary for the war effort or for requirements of similar urgency.

During the transition period from July 1 to December 31, the MM rating will be equivalent to AA-1. The AA ratings also will be retained for certain materials, such as textiles, if it is not practicable to adapt existing controls to the new system.

Beginning October 1, 1945, no more AA ratings will be assigned by WPB or other agencies except for deliveries to be made before January 1, 1946. Prior to October 1, 1945, WPB will cancel outstanding AA ratings calling for delivery after the end of 1945, whenever this can be done without interfering with war production or war-supporting activities. Further details on this phase of the transition will be announced later.

APMA Directors Meet in Chicago

Chicago, June 26, 1945

All but one of the members of the board of directors of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association attended the meeting in the Palmer House, today and Monday, which replaced the customary annual meeting of the association, cancelled because of transportation restrictions. The directors handled the general business affairs of the association. Committee reports and similar items usually on the convention program have been distributed to the members by mail.

A number of matters of applied policy were considered and plans were outlined with respect to them. These are being filled in and will be reported to the membership when completed. The meeting as a whole, said Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel, was an excellent one in every respect.

Walter A. Culin has been appointed assistant treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

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French North Africa

—Continued from page 5

(form FEA 419) for proposed shipments to French North Africa.

All of the general license provisions applicable to Group G destinations are effective for French North Africa.

The list of items included in the bulletin which may be exported to this area is a substantial percentage of the commodities eligible for supply from the United States during the second half of 1945. In addition, export license applications for small amounts of commodities which are not listed will be considered by the FEA. Included on the list are:—

Certain inedible vegetable products, including latex, rubber manufactures, shellac; certain textile fibers and manufacturers, including impregnated fabrics, linoleum, oilcloth; certain nonmetallic minerals, including abrasives, precipitated calcium carbonate, cement; mineral wax (except paraffin wax), talc; certain metals and manufactures; certain machinery and vehicles; certain miscellaneous items, including ink, matches, molded products of phenol of formaldehyde, paint brushes, roofing (including asphalt), synthetic resin products; and the following chemicals and related products:—

Ammonium nitrate (explosive); detonators; detonating fuse cord; dinitrotoluol; dynamite (gelatin nitroglycerin), calcined magnesia; magnesium carbonate and sulfate; railroad standard torpedoes; and sulfonated lauric alcohol.

Amyl Alcohol, Acetate

—Continued from page 5

thetic camphor have made the chemical more available for miscellaneous civilian needs, WPB pointed out. Synthetic camphor is used in the production of explosives, plastics and pharmaceuticals. After requirements for preferred orders are met, the balance of the material will be available to all other uses.

Turpene hydrocarbon resins were placed under M-340 to assure the meeting of military requirements. These resins are used for the production of protective coatings and for the manufacturing and compounding of synthetic rubber. Use of the resins for rubber production has been classified as preferred.

Because of the tight supply of dipentene, used in the production of marine paints and rubber reclaiming orders for the chemical for marine paints may not be classified as preferred unless the Navy or Maritime Commission specifically requests dipentene in the specifications.

The amended M-340 clarifies the provisions regarding the building up of inventories. While there is no restriction on the inventories of the chemicals subject to M-340 that are accumulated by uncertified orders, requests for replacement of materials drawn out of inventory to fill preferred orders will not be granted unless the inventory is below the minimum for the material as specified in the order. The amended order also provides that no certification may be used to obtain chemicals to fill expected orders.

To bring M-340 in line with the rosin order (M-387), the following changes in List L have been made:—Item 9 (metal resinates)—heat setting inks have been removed from the list of preferred purposes. Item 10 (rosin)—Use of rosin for the production of foundry cores and orders rated under P-65 (marine paints) have been added to the list of preferred uses, while use in marine paints for maintenance of ocean-going vessels has been removed from the listing. Item 16 (ester gum)—the following were added to the list of preferred purposes—(1) Ultimate use by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing or U. S. Government Printing Office and (2) orders rated under P-65 and P-149 (can enamels).

Joins Frederick Stearns

Miss Mary C. Worsham, first woman chemical engineer in the entire Sterling Drug Inc. organization, has joined the staff of the Frederick Stearns & Co. division, Detroit.

Penick Names Bywater Research Director

S. B. Penick & Co., botanical drugs and fine chemicals, has appointed W. G. Bywater, as director of research. For ten years Dr. Bywater has been a leader of research work on the staff of Parke, Davis & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Detroit.

A native of Utah, Dr. Bywater received A.B. and M.A. degrees from the university of that State; later working in chemistry with Prof. Henry Gilman and others at Iowa State College, to attain a Ph.D. degree. He also taught chemical subjects at both of these institutions.

In connection with Penick research plans, it is announced that complete reorganization and expansion of the present laboratories has begun, and new building is contemplated. The company expects to erect a research building on land adjacent to its Lyndhurst, N. J., plant, with probable extensive increase of its present research activities.

Frank G. Gruebel has been appointed head of the drug division of the Thoet Corporation, New York.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading was rather quiet in the textile and leather chemicals market during the week, in part, due to the usual letdown as the result of the Fourth of July holiday. However, consumers continued to show an excellent inquiry for limited supplies of sizing materials. There was no easement in the corn derivatives tight supply situation; processors were operating at reduced schedules owing to the lack of corn. With the goverenment absorbing the bulk of available supply combined with curtailed production, there was only limited quantities apportioned for civilian requirements. Deliveries were still from six to eight weeks behind. The delay in the arrivals of tapioca flour from Brazil because of the lack of cargo space also was a deterrent factor in augmenting the supply of sizing materials.

A producer of chestnut extract announced increased OPA price ceilings for all grades. Fustic, hematine and logwood extracts ceilings were boosted a week ago.

Imported tanstuffs attracted little buying interest during the week, as heavy stocks were reported held by consumers and prospects for improvement in the demand for these materials during the Summer months were not encouraging.

A recommendation that new supplies of raw goatskins available for import to the United Kingdom and th United States, effective June 1, 1945, be divided in the ratio of 17.5 percent to the United Kingdom and 82.5 percent to the United States was approved last week by the Combined Raw Materials Board

Chemicals

Bichromates—Prelimary figures reported the bichromate and chromate output in April at 516,000 pounds, stocks at the end of the month at 411,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Soda bichromate and chromate production was placed at 6,852 tons in April and 847 tons were at plants at the close of that month.

Sulphur Dioxide—Revised figures indicated production at 6,737,000 pounds in March, consumption at 3,450,000 pounds and stocks at the end of March 2,689,000 jounds. April figures were not available. Market was steady with demand active for deliveries against contracts.

Zinc Dust—During April the zinc industry showed a general decrease in stocks, production, consumption, shipments and receipts, with the exception of stocks of zinc dust, which increased slightly at the works. Production in April totaled 2,123 tons, shipments were 2,040 tons, and stocks at the end of the month, 882 tons.

Sizing Materials

Albumen Egg—Higher price ceilings of 8c. per pound, in effect since July 2, did not increase supplies and the market continued in a tight position. Demand was excellent, but sellers were doling out small lots to users for urgent needs. Prices for granular crystals ranged from $1.89 to $1.97 per pound in barrels as to quantity, and powdered was 5c. per pound higher.

Dried egg production in May totaled 12,523,000 pounds, approximately 64 percent less than in May last year. After June practically all of the dried egg production will be for the armed services. The War Food Administration will have had delivery on all of its outstanding contracts, by the end of June. Dried egg production during May consisted of 10,934,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 219,000 pounds of dried albumen, and 1,370,000 pounds of dried yolk. The output of dried egg during the first five months of 1945 totaled 75,410,000 pounds compared with 146,218,000 pounds during the period of last year.

Dextrin, Corn—Demand continued to exceed the supply and with production curtailed, deliveries were still from six to eight weeks behind schedules. Market was firm at ceilings.

Egg Yolk—There was no easing of the scarcity of the supplies during the week. Higher prices produced no improvement in the tight supply situation and trading was limited to small quantities. Consuming inquiry continued active. Production of dried yolk totaled 1,370,000 pounds during May as compared with 1,257,000 pounds for the same month last year. New prices were held at $1.02 to $1.08 per pound, barrels, depending on quantity.

Starch, Corn—Conditions in this market have not improved during the week. Production was still curtailed by the lack of corn. Demand was urgent for delivery against former orders which were from six to eight weeks behind schedule. WFA reported the purchase of 300,000 pounds of powdered cornstarch at 3.907c. per pound in bags, f.o.b. works, and 200,000 pounds of pearl at 3.753c., same basis, on June 20. Visible corn supply decreased 205,000 bushels for the week ended June 30, to 10,622,000 bushels.

Tapioca Flour—Arrivals of some 3,000 bags were reported from Brazil. This was the first consignment received during the month and was not available for resale, and delivered against former contracts. The supply situation was still acute owing to the scarcity of material here. Reports from Brazil state that shipments were delayed by the scarcity of shipping space. Foreign buyers were said to be booking orders for shipment at higher prices than American ceilings.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Albumen, egg, 8c. per lb.
Chestnut extract, liquid, 25%, 37c. per cwt.
powdered, 65%, 96c. per cwt.
Egg yolk, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
293.8	286.0	279.7	264.5

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—One producer's ceilings were advanced for liquid and powdered extract. Liquid, 25 percent tannin, was increased to $2.62 per cwt., in tankcars, f.o.b. works; $3.22 per cwt., barrels, carlots, and $3.47 per cwt., barrels, less than carlots, Powdered, 65 percent tannin, was quoted at $7.46 per cwt., in bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $8.21 per cwt., less carlots, bags, containers extra.

Divi-Divi—While trading was quiet, the market was reported steady. Offerings from primary sources were not heavy, though freer than recently. Prices were without change and maintained at current levels.

Fustic Extract—This market was firm at the recent advance of ceilings. Buying was moderate and mainly for prompt delivery.

Mangrove Bark—Recent arrivals of bark were reported at 17,600 bags, consigned against former contracts. Inquiry was fair, with trading quiet. Reports from producing centers stated that quotations were well held at current levels, with business transacted for European account. The extract continued in excellent inquiry.

Myrobalans—Consumers were showing only limited interest in this market at present. Inventories were reported quite heavy and until stocks have been reduced little improvement in demand was expected. Quotations were unchanged and steady for shipments from abroad.

Quebracho—Market continued firm. Consumers showing an active inquiry for nearby and forward requirements. Arrivals from primary sources continued to be delayed by the scarcity of cargo space. Prices well held at ceilings.

Wattle Bark—Buying interest was confined to wattle extract for prompt and nearby delivery. Offerings from foreign sources were light. Inquiry for the bark was slow but prices at primary markets were reported firm under a good demand from European sources. Imports totaled 8,000 bales during the week, and were consigned on prior contracts.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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While a large number of manufacturers have noted their Fall requirements with us, others may welcome this reminder to book sufficient stocks now . . . We shall cooperate to the best of our ability to produce the quantities desired.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

With Summer well underway, conditions affecting the collection of domestic botanicals become clearer, and it cannot be said that they are a substantial improvement over those prevailing last Summer, nor over the expectations held late last Spring.

To be sure, there has been some gain in persons available for collection work. Some who deserted the botanical-bearing hills for the industry-laden lowlands have returned to the mountain cabins whence they came. It has not been a mass migration back to the hills, but it has been at least large enough to at least be noted.

But, those returning came not with empty hands. They came possessing money and war bonds in a quantity contributing to an independence probably greater than in prewar times. Many who return to drug collection this year will, or have, done so because they actually wanted to and not because actual need made the decision.

Habit holds as fast in the hills and is as hard to break there as it is anywhere in the land. Therefore, there has been a slow gain in persons actually working at the collection of botanical drugs. They are being enticed to work by receiving prices usually far above normal limits. High pay, even when not actually needed, exerts a powerful influence on man's activity.

So far as imported botanicals are concerned, nothing suggests that those believing that Europe would not be able to ship much merchandise this year will have been wrong. Though many attempts to reopen trade connections have been made, and with some success, attempts have been more profitable to the postoffice authorities than to merchants in search of goods. It appears that little botanical merchandise is stored abroad, and mighty little can be collected. And on top of that, ship's space for commercial articles is virtually as scarce as ever.

Balsams

Copaiba—A further arrival of this balsam was reported to be 103 drums. Arrivals at a nearby point recently totaled 14,324 pounds.

Fir—Undertones very firm even though the current demand was rather light. Stocks were conservative and in strong hands.

Barks

Cascara—To date, news from the collection area has failed to reveal anything near the amount of labor normally at work peeling bark in the interior. There is almost certain to be no substantial surplus of collection this year.

Elm—Fair quantities were collected but, also, fair quantities have been required for export and domestic needs. The market holds firm.

Wahoo—Accumulation of stocks proceeds slowly and individual deliveries at collection centers prove to be less than normal. The supply is not likely to be excessive.

Beans

Vanilla—Very steady as to price. Activity centers mainly in deliveries against contracts outstanding for a long period of time. Once deliveries of that sort are completed, it is believed that unsold stocks warehoused by dealers against future demand will be moderate in size. However, it is now felt that steps toward resumption of at least quasi normal trade operations in French beans have been taken.

Berries

Juniper—Although substantial quantities are believed to have been bought for shipment from Italian sources, it appears likely that difficulty in the form of shipping space is preventing despatch of major quantities. However, 6,019 pounds arrived last week.

Saw Palmetto—Moderate spot stocks were held at very firm prices regardless of the very limited interest displayed by buyers. Prices were said to be lined with replacement costs which are substantially higher than normal levels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, recleaned, ½c. per lb.
Syrian, 1c. per lb.
Caraway, Syrian, dewhiskered, 5c. per lb.
Pimento, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, 2½c. per lb.
Cochin, bleached, 1½c. per lb.
unbleached, 1½c. per lb.
Calicut, regular, 2½c. per lb.
Romeo, 2½c. per lb.
Lycopodium, 25c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $4 per lb.

Other Articles

Coriander seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Dill seed, dewhiskered, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
227.0	228.9	226.9	245.1

Flowers

Arnica—An arrival of a single bag of European material was reported. The material came from Portugal.

Chamomile—Although no lower in spot price, the article was slightly unsteady and a tendency toward competition became more pronounced. Demand was not especially active.

Pyrethrum—Importations totaled 1,501 bales. They were African flowers destined for complete allocation mainly for strictly essential purposes and under complete control of government agencies.

Saffron—Spanish flowers were said to be available as low as $34 per pound, though holders offering a guaranteed N. F., quality article were not disposed to go so low as that. The market was unsettled as to price and quality made and offered.

Gums

Arabic—No further arrivals were reported. However, there is plenty of gum available on spot and the price position is favorable for those with firm orders to place. Demand was rather spotty with most sellers, consumers seeming to cover requirements little ahead of actual need. Arrival of 110,994 pounds noted.

Mastic—Further attempts to secure primary market prices that would permit legal sale here at ceilings have been made but without success. No spot goods were available.

Olibanum—Very firm. Sellers were disposed to be increasingly reserved in the matter of making offers. There is a stronger current moving in the primary market.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—The upward pressure against prices which prominent quarters were disposed to hold firm but unchanged was still being reported. So far as could be learned, no actual consumer requirement goes unfilled at the present time.

Henbane—Definitely an item of substantial spot strength but which, also, is inclined to be somewhat unsettled so far as goods in a distant future position are concerned. Stocks were reported on the light side as the result of recently substantial demand.

Laurel—An arrival of 100 bales of European material was reported without prevailing quotations on Portuguese material being adversely affected.

Lobelia—It seems unlikely that anything like normal stocks will result from the present volume of collection activity. The carryover is very small and much lower prices are not a reasonable prospect at this time.

Miscellaneous

Dragon's Blood—War in the Far East is pressing the normal primary market from whence comes this item. However, restoration of imports is in

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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QUINCE SEED
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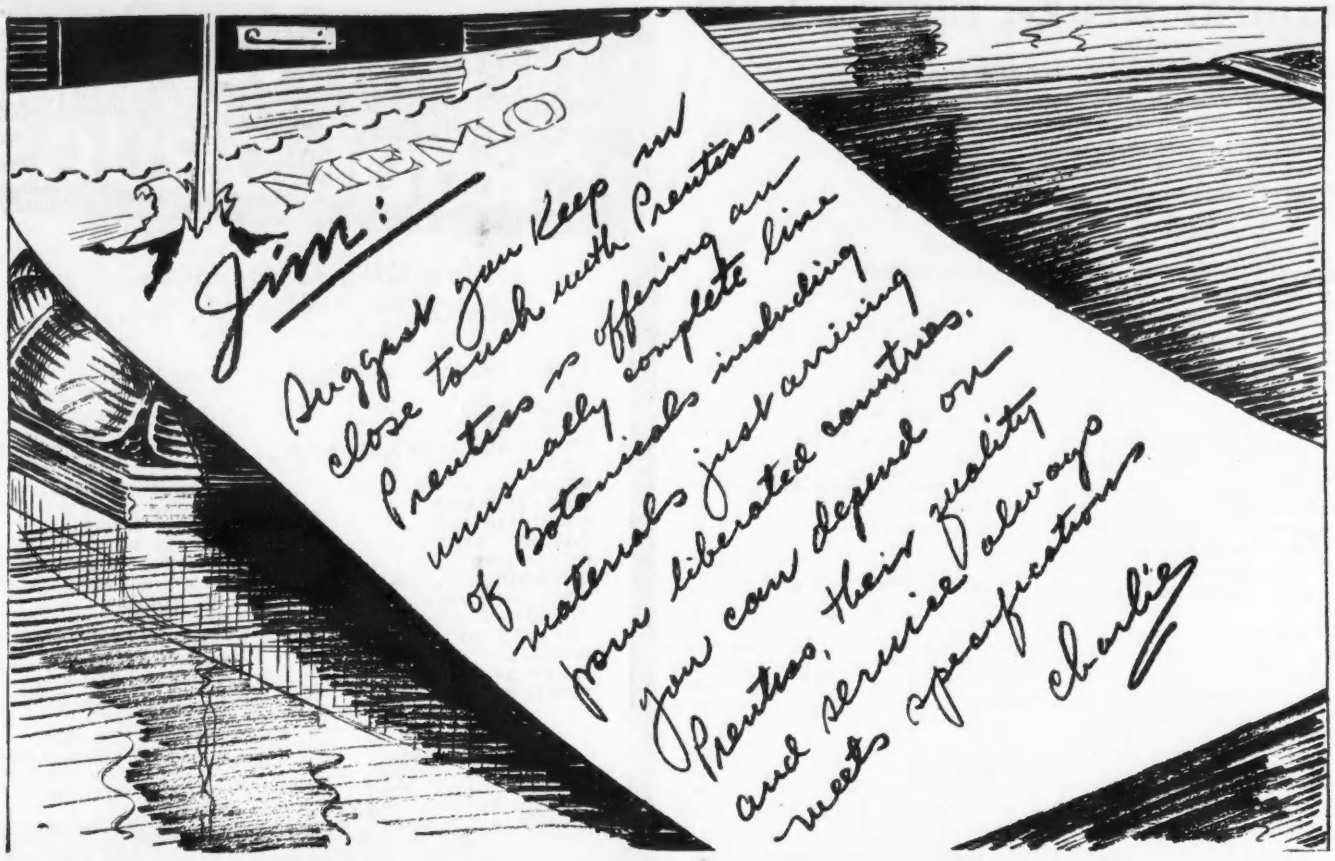
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a future too far distant to be imagined.

Lupulin—Market inactivity has brought the price for N. F. quality down to $14 per pound in quantities and to $16 in small amounts.

Lycopodium—Prices on spot were quoted lower at $1.75 to $2 per pound in a market almost totally devoid of demand. Before the war, the price was normal around $1.15 or $1.25 per pound but goods sold thereat were of foreign origin.

Roots

Aletris—Slow progress with collection was reported. Quantities gathered are limited to small lots for which a comparatively high price is being paid.

Angelica—Foreign root is expected here; it is said to be considerably overdue. Meanwhile it is not too easy to obtain domestic root of the desired description.

Calamus—A stock for use in making the essential oil has reached this country, totaling 50 bags. India has been exporting the article. The split and peeled, as well as bleached, root of normal commerce is not available now.

Licorice—Spain shipped 620 bales of this root and the goods arrived here last week. It is felt that former European and Near East sources of supply will appear increasingly in the import arrivals as time betters the transport situation.

Orris—An arrival of 500 bags was reported from Lisbon, Spain, last week.

Rhubarb—War events in the Far East have caused former importers of Chinese root actually to begin thinking about how and when goods may again be secured in that country. During the war Indian root has pinch-hit for the more desirable Chinese root.

Seeds

Anise—Recleaned Mexican seed was advanced to 22½c. to 23c. per pound and Syrian was raised to 22c. to 22½c. A considerable pinch grips supplies at the present time.

Caraway—Relief from virtually total absence of supplies seems to await on the arrival of goods bought recently in Morocco. Syrian dewhiskered joined the company of the "nominal" in rising to $1.05 per pound.

Celery—Price advance stopped but a standoff between buyers and sellers appeared to exist and both were disposed to look the situation over before proceeding to do business.

Coriander—Argentine seed was reduced to 11¾c. to 12¼c. per pound. Competition from Moroccan seed is gradually evening prices all around.

Dill—Dewhiskered seed was fractionally lower at 10½c. to 11c. per pound.

Fennel—An arrival of 1,106 bags, probably of Argentine origin, was reported and the seed came to the market without affecting prices adversely.

Spices

Ginger—African root was reduced sharply to the basis of 17c. to 17½c. per pound. Cochin, bleached, was down to 19½c. to 20c., spot, and 19c. to 19½c. afloat; unbleached spot, 18c. to 18½c.; afloat, 17½c. to 18c.; Calicut, regular, down to 18½c. to 19c.; Calicut, Romeo, 18½c. to 19c.

Pepper — The government pays farm prices far above official ceilings when purchasing in India. It is possible that regular importers might break the shortage in civilian circles if permitted to buy in India at the prices actually paid by the government, and to resell here on arrival at a price fairly reflecting actual costs and reasonable profit. Meanwhile, the

—Continued on page 72

Argentine Certificates Of Necessity Ruling Made

OPD Washington Bureau

The Foreign Economic Administration announces that, effective July 1, certificates of necessity issued by Argentina prior to October 1, 1944, will no longer be valid. Export license applications covering exportations to Argentina supported by Certificates of Necessity issued prior to October 1, will not be considered by the FEA, therefore, but will be returned without action to the applicant.

Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, has located its Eastern division office **at 40 West Fortieth street, New York.**

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Radio entertainment to sell medicine is a modern twist of the fun, frolic, and physic sales technique used by traveling medicine shows in Colonial America of the 1700's. And as late as the early 1900's, the wagons wheeled the country to spread glee and sell "Golliquagh" made in part with bitter botanicals.

The "doctor" or "professor" had talent troubles. Note this advertisement gleaned from an early 1900 Clipper, leading theatrical paper of that era:

Wanted: Performers of all kinds. Drunkards, swell heads, ladies men, and tired boys please don't write as I have no use for you at any price. Salary sure.
Oregon Indian Medicine Co.
Mound City, Mo.

Oh! Those nostalgic nights under kerosene flares when comics and minstrels primed the villagers for the "doctor's" sales talk. The fun was free—just like radio shows today.

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS
JERSEY CITY NEW JERSEY

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Those interested in the peppermint and spearmint crops this year have the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to thank for its making public so promptly statistical data relating to the acreage placed under cultivation this year. Late in the week, OPA set prices to be paid for custom-distilling peppermint in Oregon and Washington.

The report provided an interesting feature in a week notable for some price declines but, in the many, noteworthy principally for the strength of prices and their stability, plus the scarcity of stocks and their insusceptibility to early increase.

The peppermint acreage report makes the 1945 plantings 6,530 acres more than 1944 plantings. The report also says that in spearmint, 900 more acres are under cultivation this year than in 1944. The average of mint acreage this year is set at 55.100 acres, which compares with the 10-year average of 40,490 acres per year. Cool Spring weather delayed the crop, but its condition is now excellent and a normal yield per acre in 1945 should mean a peppermint oil crop well ahead of the 1944 crop of 1,112,000 pounds—which total compares with world production estimated at 90,000 pounds by a Michigan producer speaking before the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1876, when two-thirds of the world crop was produced in Wayne County, N. Y. The Michigan company is one of the largest producers today.

Higher prices came on bergamot when stocks decreased parallel with deliveries out of the recent importation of 110.000 pounds that had been well contracted ahead of arrival. Expressed almond was also up slightly. Celery oil was more competitive; likewise ginger oil, both of which were lower. Stocks of spike lavender were increased again and prices were reduced. Dillweed oil demand has eased, carrying prices further in favor of consumers. Bourbon geranium was selling from renewed stocks at slightly lower levels.

Aromatic chemicals remained hard to get and mainly nominal in price so far as open market trading by distributors was concerned. Producers still have something to deliver but production is earmarked for regular customers and new buyers find it hard to get a priority.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Almond, expressed, 5c. per lb.
Bergamot, 50c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Celery, 25c. per lb.
Dillweed, 5c. per lb.
Geranium, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Ginger, 75c. per lb.
Lavender spike, pure, 25c. per lb.
technical, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
228.0	228.7	229.4	262.4

Essential Oils

Almond—Sweet true oil fetched $1.30 per pound for a sizable quantity last week and the market at that slightly higher point was considerable firmer in most directions.

Avocado—Not a great deal of this oil was held locally but sufficient was on hand to care for the moderate inquiry and demand from manufacturing consumers. Prices held firmly.

Bay—Well stabilized prices were the rule and no spot dealers appeared disposed to do business on the basis of buyers' bids. Replacement costs were well maintained and transport from the sources of supply was not regular nor often.

Bergamot—Quotations were generally higher at $9 to $9.50 per pound and sellers were quite reserved. However, a fair amount of oil remains unsold after dealers had fulfilled their contract obligations involving deliveries from the recently imported lot of 110,000 pounds the quality of which has received general approbation. In all probability, this oil now in hand will have to cover requirements to develop over a considerable period of time since nothing at this time suggests the early arrival of further quantities from Italy.

Bois de Rose—The supply situation could be scarcely tighter and signs propitious for early relief from shortage were lacking last week. Any spot quotation was sure to be nominal and brokers say the open market contains nothing for immediate sale.

Caraway—The situation as to creating new stocks is really bad. Lack of seed has topped distillation and signs for liberal replacement arrivals of seed are very poor right now.

Cedarleaf—Undertones were firm. Consumer activity was not very large, trade usually involving jobbing quantities of this oil. Prices showed no signs of early unsettlement.

Cedarwood—Definitely on the firm side. Producers offer limited quantities and early increase in stocks is not likely.

Celery—A slightly lower price turned up in one quarter, $16.25 per pound being named for moderate quantities under competitive circumstances. Other sellers reject sales offered under those circumstances and maintain prices all the way to $20 per pound.

Dillweed—Sales were reported made as low as $4.65 per pound and upwards of $4.75 was asked according to seller and quantity of oil in request. Demand has been well supplied and current trade remains rather light.

Geranium—With stocks of Bourbon oil slightly improved sales were said to have taken place at $15.75 per pound occasionally last week. The range as to seller reached $16.25.

Ginger—Fair quantities of African root have become available on spot and have been available at declining prices; the quotations were reduced further last week. Prices for oil were shaded to $17.75 last week, though the range of asking prices remained to $20.

Lavender—Stocks of spike oil continue to increase, a further arrival totalling 27 drums being reported last week. Pure oil was shaded to $3.25 to $3.50 per pound and technical was down to $2.50 to $2.75.

Lemon—Consumers go hungry for oil and their fast is not likely soon to be broken unless a miracle shall bring an exceptionally large quantity of Italian oil to the open market. Oil will come but at present it is earmarked for government products. The lemon drop addict is plumb out of luck now.

Lemongrass—An arrival of 394 drums of this oil was reported last week and there seems to be a market for every pound that may remain unsold after contracts have been covered..

Nutmeg—Distillers are virtually stopped in factory operations and the scarcity of oil remains unabated. Most sellers want and get around $5.25 per pound, though as low as $4.65 is quoted.

Peppermint—Results of a survey made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics were made public in Washington last week, and the report on acreage planted this year was welcomed widely. The following tabulation of plantings gives the acreage cultivated this year in comparison with that worked a year ago.

Peppermint Acreage: 1945

	Acres 1945	Acres 1944
Indiana	19,500	17,700
Michigan	15,000	12,000
Ohio	240	160
California	1,070	1,120
Oregon	6,200	5,000
Washington	4,500	3,900
Total	46,510	39,880

According to the crop reporting board, the roots came through the Winter in excellent shape in Michigan. Although about two weeks late, the crop is in good condition. Major producing States reported that although the Spring proved to be very cool this year, thus retarding mint growth to some extent, the present indication is for an oil production larger than in 1944 if the present good condition of the crop generally continues.

This general aspect of the crop at this time was confirmed by a repre-

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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sentative of the War Food Administration who has just completed a trip through the principal growing areas in the Middlewest.

In accordance with the terms of an order issued by WPB on June 7, the maximum price for custom distilling peppermint oil in Oregon and Washington shall be 45c. per pound of oil distilled, with minimum charge of $10 per tank if yield is less than 22½ pounds. The maximum prices do not include the service of hauling the peppermint hay to the still, but do include the disposing of the residue and the cleaning of the tank.

If any labor or any part of the distillate is furnished to the distiller as partial payment for the service, an amount equal to the value of such labor or distillate shall be deducted from the maximum price for the service of custom distilling such peppermint oil.

Spearmint—A report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics states that spearmint acreage planted this year totals 8,600 acres, which compares with 7,700 acres planted last year. The Indiana acreage in 1945 is 6,400 acres, comparing with 5,800 acres in 1944; Michigan, 2,200 acres, against 1,900 acres in 1944.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eugenol—Kept in moderate supply by the insufficiency of raw material. Sales volume will mount sharply once more goods become available.

Isoeugenol—A quite scarce article the supply of which cannot be substantially increased was reported on the basis of stable prices and a consuming request that cannot be totally supplied.

Heliotropine — Available only in limited quantities and numerous needs go unsatisfied. Prices hold strong and are close to being nominal.

Isoborneol—So far as can be ascertained, the spot market is clear of stocks and a strictly nominal market prevails.

Methylheptine Carbonate—The last sale to be traced was made around $60 per pound. At this time there is very little if any material available.

Musk—Still hard to get save as producers make quota deliveries to their regular customers.

Collapsible Tubes Lead Quotas Set

Quarterly lead quotas for individual manufacturers of collapsible tubes will be established and will provide for the use of a maximum of 4,000 tons for such tubes in the third quarter of 1945, the War Production Board reported July 5. Provision has been made in order M-118, which was changed to establish the new quota system, for the filling of all military contracts, WPB said. Heretofore, lead quotas were specified for products that manufacturers could package in tubes.

Tube manufacturers, WPB said, must make, during the third quarter, at least 25 percent as many tubes for packing medicinal products as they made during the whole of 1944.

Perfume Specialties
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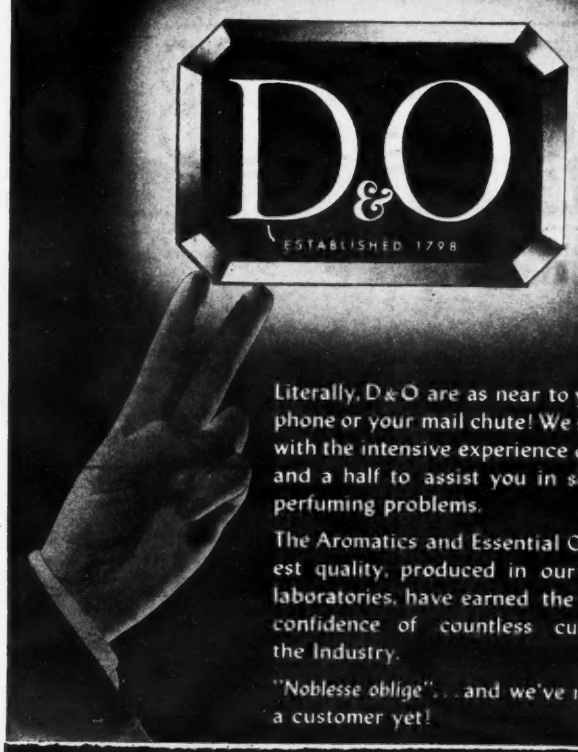

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Petroleum Derivatives

Pacific war requirements in super-octane aviation and automotive gasoline and in all the light hydrocarbons used as fortifiers of these intensely volatile and potent products, as well as in kerosene-like jet-propulsion fuel and other fuel oils, continue to call for and consume so overwhelmingly large a volume of these petroleum derivatives as to provide only a small percentage of the available supply for civilian uses. And there is little likelihood of any permanent relief from shortages in the liquefied petroleum gases, solvents or paraffin as long as the war continues.

While interrupting the flow of ordinary gasoline and light fuels oils to the West coast by diverting to the East coast as large a stream as can be be spared at this time from the Pacific war theatre through pipeline and tankship conveyances from the oilfields and refineries in the Southwest and Gulf coast, the Petroleum Administrator for War is cautioning civilian consumers that, although it is the purpose of this and other government agencies to build up stocks of fuel oil and gasoline on the Atlantic seaboard before the exigencies of the war reach still greater proportions, they should not be led thereby to expect any further liberalization of rationing in these derivatives, inasmuch as this building up process cannot be continued into the fall and winter unless there is a cessation of hostilities in the Pacific before that time.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents — Processors of these high-solvency aromatic naphthas are still obtaining sufficient allotments of petroleum-derived xylol to fill the authorized orders of consumers as approved by WPB's petroleum solvents division in its scheduling of priority ratings.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Heavy takings of this naphtha continue to be reported, with the major portion going to military accounts but with civilian accounts also showing a fair representation.

Lacquer Diluent—Still moving in considerable volume into both military and civilian paint making channels.

Mineral Spirit — Extensive buying continues to be recorded in this material on the part of both military and civilian users.

Rubber Solvent—Manufacturers of synthetic rubber continue to absorb virtually the entire output, although their requirements have been slightly diminished of late by strikes and shutdowns in some of their plants.

Stoddard Solvent—Buying interest is still keen in this solvent, with military accounts running larger than the civilian but with both attaining a goodly volume.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Paint and varnish makers with military orders to fill continue to absorb the lion's share of the offerings of this material but civilian account buying is also sizable.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 6.—Most materials in the petroleum solvents and thinners group are still in good demand in this area, with orders showing a tendency to hold in considerable volume. Suppliers are unable to offer much more than in the recent past.

Los Angeles, July 6.—Conditions in the market for petroleum solvents on the Pacific coast are generally steady, with the demand well ahead of production in paint thinners as well as in the solvents.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—As there has been no diminution in the absorption of this liquefied petroleum gas by manufacturers of high-octane gasoline and only a slight diminution in the takings of the makers of synthetic rubber, there is no improvement in the quantity thereof available for home cooking and heating in the South and Southwest or for the production of intense heat in private industrial processes.

Heptane—Buying interest continues keen in this gas.

Hexane—Still in brisk request with prices well maintained.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Octanes — Continue moving in a steadily expanding volume.

Pentances—Purchasing for military account is running slightly heavier than that for civilian uses and, together, the aggregate takings are reaching a sizable total.

Propane—Conditions almost identical with those in the market for butane also prevail in this liquefied gas.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—Under the leadership of the standard process types, the movement of these petroleum waxes continues to reach a considerable volume.

Paraffin—Producers of this wax are now regulating their operations by submitting reports to WPB on their sales and stocks on hand and by otherwise conducting business under the complete allocation control provided in schedule 108 of order M-300, which became effective at the outset of this month, although it was initially believed that it would be held temporarily in abeyance. With the bulk of the crude scale output being directed into military channels for use in coatings for wrapping materials, and to chlorinators for dampproofing tents and clothing in the war zones, there is little available for conversion into the refined grades, with the result that supplies of the latter are becoming very meager.

The Dominican Republic has freed its importers from the necessity for obtaining permits to bring in paraffin.

Petrolatums — U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades of petroleum jelly continue moving into consuming channels in a fairly steady stream, with prices firmly held by producers and other suppliers.

White Mineral Oils—A fair demand is still noted for U.S.P. and technical types of these oils at unchanged prices.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—In order to facilitate administration of the stripper well premium plan, which went into effect August 1, 1944, OPA has announced that all new well statements filed after July 1, covering crude oil wells in twenty-three counties of Texas must be accompanied by a copy of the supplementary allowable report issued by the Texas Railroad Commission for each completed new well.

The War Shipping Administration proclaimed July 2 a uniform and considerably reduced tanker freight rate surcharge, amounting to only 10 percent on the basis of freight rates on bulk petroleum and its products moving to and between ports outside continental United States, thereby eliminating many individual and widely varying surcharges heretofore effective.

The average daily rate of domestic production of crude oil for the week ended June 30 has shown an increase of 5,450 barrels to 4,903,314 barrels daily. Runs to refineries for that week reached 4,999,000 barrels daily.

In order to insure as large a flow as possible of crude oil, asphalt and residual fuel oil to the Pacific coast for use in the conduct of the war in the Pacific, PAW has issued a directive banning after July 3 all shipments of these products from district 4 to district 2, except when these shipments are to destinations in the States of Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota, west of a line drawn through Superior, Hastings and Grand Island, Nebraska; Mitchell, Huron and Aberdeen, South Dakota, and LaMoure and Langdon, North Dakota.

Gasoline—OPA has announced two actions calculated to tighten enforcement of price ceilings for petroleum products sold by service stations, garages and other retail establishments. The first of these actions makes provision whereby ceiling prices may be established by OPA order for any individual retail establishment that does not keep correct records as specified by OPA or has not filed applications where required to do so. The second action sets up an alternative pricing method, whereby it has discontinued the addition by a retail establishment of its Ocotber 1-15, 1941, margin to its tankwagon buying price and has permitted the use of this margin solely upon specific authorization granted pursuant to a written application that is supported by documentary proof of the seller's actual sales prices during the above-mentioned period. In this connection, applications by individual sellers may be submitted up to September 1.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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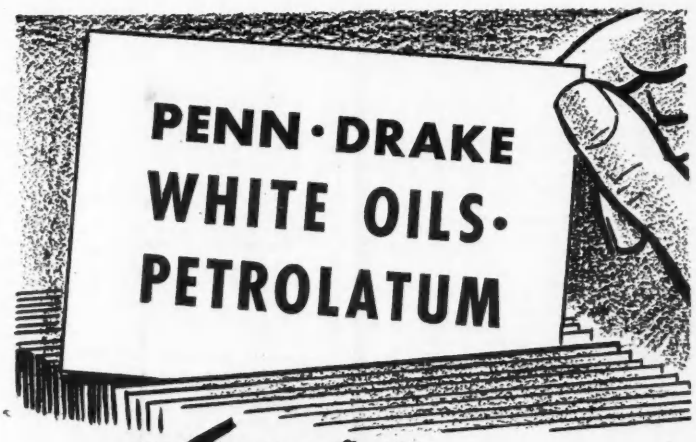

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FMC

MID YEAR STOCK LIST

Published in 5 Sections This is Section No. 1

AGITATORS
115 Portable Agitators: ¼ H.P. to 5 H.P.; A.C. or D.C. with geared head slow speed or high speed .....N. Y.

AUTOCLAVES
1 Valley Cast Iron Autoclave; 24"x24"; Jktd. Agitated.....9326
1 Cast Iron Autoclave or Acid Egg; 42"x63"; dished heads...8422
1 Lead Lined 500 Gal. Autoclave; Jktd. Agitated.....103
1 A.O. Smith high pressure Rubber Curling Chamber; 18" dia. x 20' long; with steam colls..Conn.
1 Devine C.I. Autoclave 42"x60"; Agitated .....N. J.
2 Jacketed Autoclaves 36"x12'..Mass.
1 Devine Jacketed Autoclave; 31"x36"; hinged cover with swing bolts.....606/E2

CAPPERS
2 Pneumatic Scale Rotary 6 head Automatic Cappers..N. Y.-Ill.
1 Capem 4 head Semi-Automatic Capper 6467
1 Capem 4 head Automatic Capper 5903
1 Kramer Semi-Automatic Capper .....N. Y.
1 Elgin Single Head Semi-Automatic Capper.....N. Y.

COLLOID MILLS, HOMOGENIZERS, VISCOLIZERS
1 Eppenbach Horizontal No. 1; 3" rotor; 1½ H.P.....8541
1 Eppenbach Stainless Steel Vert. Colloid. Mill, 5 H.P. 3/60/220..N. Y.
1 Eppenbach "A" type Colloid Mill; ½ H.P. 6500 R.P.M.....Cal.
1 Charlotte No. 7 6" rotor, 7½ H.P. motor.....8541
1 Manton Gaulin Homogenizer; 60 GPH; 3 H.P.....508/W1
1 Chem-Colloid No. 650 (250 gal. per hr.).....Wisc.
1 U.S. Colloid Mill; 100-200 GPH with 10 H.P. motor.....N. J.
1 U.S. Colloid Mill for heavy pastes; 40 H.P. double motors..Ill.
1 Manton Gaulin Homogenizer; 800 GPH; 25 H.P. motor.....Ohio
1 Premier Type "U.B." 6" Stainless Steel Colloid Mill; 3 H.P..N. Y.
1 Union Viscolizer or Homogenizer; 200 GPH; Bronze Head 508/W2

COMPRESSORS
3 Brunswick-Kroeschell CO2 Compressors 8330
1 Brunswick Twin Cyl. Ammonia Compressor 4½ ton.....N. J.
1 York 160 ton Duplex Ammonia Compressor; 16"x16".....Ill.
1 Ingersoll Rand Air Compressor; 10"x10".....9076
1 Brunner Air Compressor No. H3; 4 CFM; ¾ H.P.....130/L19
2 Imperial Twin Air Compressors: 27"x20"x20"; 3000 CFM..N. Y.
10 Other Compressors, Curtis, Gardner, Beach Russ, etc....Stock

CONDENSERS, HEAT EXCHANGERS
1 Westinghouse C.I. Surface Condenser; brass tubes 1000 sq. ft.....9113
2 Alberger C.I. Condensers: 1520 sq. ft.....910R
1 Devine C.I. Surface Condenser; 148 sq. ft.....8688
2 Single Pass Copper Condensers; tinned tubes; 105 CF; 180 CF..Md.
1 Schutte Koerting Multi Jet Condenser; 3000 GPM at 70° F..Ky.
1 Stokes Iron Surface Condenser; 67 Brass Tubes ⅝"x5'; 85 sq. ft. .....N Y.
1 Schutte Koerting Barometric Condenser No. 32; 620 GPM at 70°.....Md.

CRYSTALLIZERS
2 Buffalo and Devine 6' Crystallizers; open type.....9725/C
1 Jacketed Horizontal Crystallizer; 6'x13'.....9725/D
1 Jacketed Horizontal Crystallizer, 9½'x16½'.....Pa.
1 Buffalo all bronze Crystallizer; 3'x3'; Jacketed.....9326
2 Swenson Steel Crystallizers; Jacketed, Agitated, 16' L....N. Y.

DIGESTERS
1 Rotary Jacketed Steel Digester 6'x13' 9725/D
1 Bartlett Snow Steel Digester; 6'x18' 8675
1 Globe Rotary Digester; 14'x18'..Ohio
4 Cast Steel Digesters; 54"x9'; Jacketed Agitated.....8675/C
3 Steel Digesters; 5'x13'9"; hinged bolted covers.....108

Complete List Available IN NEW ISSUE OF FIRST FACTS. Send for it.

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FMC Stainless Kettles, Tanks, Vacuum Pans.
FMC Portable Agitators.
FMC Rotary and Centrifugal Pumps.
FMC Conveyor, FMC Stackers.
FMC Syphon and Vacuum Fillers.
FMC Steel Batch Mixers.
FMC Rugged Hammer Mills.

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Cincinnati firm would be interested in representing producers of oils and chemicals used in the soap and other industries. OPD 114.

Sales Representation: Los Angeles area. Experienced, able representation offered for established manufacturer or importer of raw materials or finished item. Inquiries held confidential. Sorensen & Co., 124 West Fourth street, Los Angeles 13, Calif.

Company Established in Mexico, D.F., with long experience in the line of chemicals offers its services to represent manufacturers of chemicals and pharmaceutical specialties within the territory of the United States of Mexico. OPD 102.

AGENCIES WANTED

French Importers with excellent connections among industrial consumers and specializing in introducing of new technical and pharmaceutical chemicals offer their services to responsible American manufacturers desiring to expand their business in Europe. Best references in U.S.A. OPD 108.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

1—Pebble mill, porcelain lined, 18" x 27"; 1—200-1—250 gal. closed copper tanks; 1—20 HP 3 phase vertical motor; 1—10 HP direct current motor; 1—stainless steel blower 82CFM; 1—8" Fisher diaphragm controlled regulating valve. Lawler Company, Durham Avenue & L.V.R.R., Metuchen, N. J.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Synthetic Resin stills: 1—1,200 gal. stainless steel with explosion proof motor drive and Premix Maxon gas burner, condenser and controls used 1½ years. 1—1,200 gal. aluminum with explosion proof motor drive oil burner, condenser, recorder and control devices used 1 year. 1—400 gal. aluminum with agitator, oil burner and recorder which is new. Above can be seen by appointment. OPD 111.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

1—One Buffalo vacuum shelf dryer with single door; 15 to 16 shelves. Shelf size 42" x 42", spaced 3" between. 1—one unit surface condenser for the above dryer. OPD 110.

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BUY AND HOLD MORE WAR BONDS

Special Items from Stock

5—ROTARY DRYERS, 2' x 24', 4' x 30', 6'x 40'
2—70" x 30" RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30, 70" x 30', 6 x 60'
1—7'6" x 75' Indirect Heat ROTARY DRYER.,
5—ROTARY KILNS, 6' x 60', 8' x 126', 8' x 135'.
2—32" x 72" BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, m. d.
1—Buffalo 32" x 52" Atmos. double drum DRYER chrome-plated rolls complete M. D.
1—5' x 12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER. Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x 20'; 3—Devine 4'x 25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'
2—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4' x 12'.
1—Stokes 5' x 13'6" ATMOS. DRUM DRYER.
2—Buflovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.
6—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
2—18" x 18", 24" x 24", Jeffrey single ROLL CRUSHERS.
5—DRY POWDER MIXERS various sizes. To 3000 lbs.
1—W. & P. MIXER, size 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side: No. 3, No. 1. No. 0000.
1—4'x6' OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTER; 2—8' x8'
8—HEAT EXCHANGERS. 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.
8—RUBBER LINED Rectangular Tanks; 7—500-gal; 1—150 gal.
23—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKING UNIT.
1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.
1—36" dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x 5', single deck, other sizes.
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 100 gal. per hour.
9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22", also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.
2—8' x 30" Hardinge Conical Silex Lined PEBBLE MILLS, also 6' x 36"
1—5' x 13' PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunions.
30,000 lbs. 2—4" mixed STEEL GRINDING BALLS
1—500 gal. 5' x 6' BALL MILL.
1—New 5 HP geared head PORTABLE AGITATOR drip proof motor, stainless steel shaft and 2—14" stainless propellers

2—5'x30' Buffalo ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS.

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MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT of LARGE CHEMICAL PLANT

Located at ANNISTON, ALABAMA

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1—24 Truck Tunnel DRYER, with Fans, Heaters, etc.
1—42" TURBO MIXER with 7½ HP Motor.
1—1,000-gal. DURIRON KETTLE.
Complete YORK AIR CONDITIONING PLANT, capacity 49 tons refrigeration, to handle 11,000 cu. ft. dehumidified air per minute.
8—Sets Walker Swenson 3-deck CRYSTALLIZERS.
3—Jeffrey 12 x 24 single deck VIBRATING SCREENS.
5—ROTARY DRYERS, 2'x24', 4'x30', 6'x40'.
1—Battery of two 3 x 5 TYLER HUMMER SCREENS, 3-deck.
2—Fansteel Hydrochloric ACID ABSORPTION SYSTEMS.
Miscellaneous; Tanks — Stainless Steel Lined, Rubber Lined, Lead Lined, Acid-proof Brick Lined; Bucket Elevators; Agitators; Pumps; Motors; Crushing Equipment, etc.

Send for Descriptive Circular

3—Abbe Blutergess SIFTERS; 1—No. 2, 1—No. 1.
10—Dopp C. I. Jacketed KETTLES, 25 Gal. to 100 gal; 30—steel, cast iron, jack. up to 2000 gals.
3—ROLLER MILLS, 6'6" x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.
1—Shriver Iron FILTER PRESS, 42"x42", 30 chambers.
3—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS, Complete other sizes to 750 gal.
1—Size "B" Erie City COAL PULVERIZER with 40 P 3/60/220-440 V. Motor. Rated 2000 lbs. per hour.
9—COPPER & ALUMINUM steam Jack. KETTLES up to 500 gal. some with agitator.
2—150 gal. GLASS LINED jack. agit. KETTLES: 2-200 gal. jack.
1—Riehle friction grease TESTING MACHINE, cap. 10,000 P. S. I.
1—DAY AUGER DRY POWDER FILLER, M. D.
1—F. J. STOKES AUGER DRY POWDER FILLER
1—7-spout piston type FILLER
2—300 gal. all COPPER, steam jack. KETTLES.
1—World automatic rotary LABELER m. d.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 2 ROTARY CUTTER
1—1000 gal. lead-lined closed TANK, lead coils
1—400 gal. horiz. rubber lined MIXER.
1—All Copper 5' dia. VACUUM PAN with condenser and vac. pump.
1—Karl Kiefer Piston Visco Filler, No. 2.

2—4-Rail RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS, equipped for vacuum air separation—one with latest "whizzer" separator, one with double cone vacuum separator. Each including exhauster, cyclone collector and inter-connecting piping.

1—500 gal. jack. agit. AUTOCLAVE, steel, hammer welded construction 200 lb. jack. press. 550 lb. internal press.
1—U. S. COLLOID MILL 6" Stainless Steel Rotor, 5 HP AC Motor.
1—Komarek-Greaves BRIQUETTE PRESS, with 2—32" x 24" face, rolls for egg-shaped briquettes, rated 25 tons per hour.
3—Beach-Russ No. 10 ROTARY VACUUM PUMPS with V-belt Drive m.d.
1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER
4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS cone bottom
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER 50 cb. belt driven.
1—Colton TUBE or JAR FILLER No. 0.
2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.

COMPLETE LIME BURNING AND HYDRATED LIME PLANT

(For sale in whole or in part)

1—8' x 120' Vulcan Rotary Kiln, complete.
1—5' x 50' Vulcan Rotary Cooler.
3—Bucket Elevators steel enclosed—78', 45', 35' c-c. including smaller elevators, screw conveyors, etc.
2—No. 0 Raymond Beater type Pulverizers, each equipped with air classifier, exhauster, cyclone collector, tubular dust collector and inter-connecting piping.
1—Kritzer Lime Hydrator, 6 cylinders, capacity 6 tons per hour.
1—Sturtevant Rock Emery Mill with 40 H.P. Motor.
3-60-440 volt Motors and Starting Equipment will be included with all of the above machines. All other bucket elevators, screw conveyors, etc. included.

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1—BUFLOVAK DOUBLE DOOR VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 12—60" x 80" SHELVES

1—DEVINE DOUBLE DOOR VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 13—59" x 78" SHELVES

1—HAVEG 2,000 GAL. TANK, 7' x 7'

1—100 GAL. LEAD LINED JACKETED TANK

3—SHRIVER 36" x 36" FILTER PRESSES, 4 EYE, CLOSED DELIVERY, WITH 50 RUBBER PLATES AND FRAMES

1—STOKES NO. 59A ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, 1'6"x3'6"

1—STOKES DS3 ROTARY TABLET MACHINE

1—LANCASTER 3' DIA. BATCH MIXER

1—125 GAL. ALUMINUM JACKETED KETTLE

1—200 GAL. OPEN TOP RUBBER LINED TANK

1—125 GAL. PFAUDLER JACKETED KETTLE

1—5 GAL. PFAUDLER JACKETED STILL WITH AGITATOR

3—KENT, ROSS 12"x30" THREE ROLL ROLLER MILLS, BELT AND MOTOR DRIVEN

6—OLIVER 8' x 6' TOP FEED ACID PROOF ROTARY FILTERS OR DEWATERERS, BRAND NEW.

1—OLIVER ROBISON 6'x4' TOP FEED NI-RESIST FILTER

2—SPERRY 24" x 24" EVERDUR PLATE & FRAME FILTER PRESSES, 5 EYE, CLOSED DELIVERY, 20 CHAMBERS 2"

1—SPERRY 18" x 18" CAST IRON PLATE & FRAME FILTER PRESS, 12 CHAMBERS, CLOSED DELIVERY

1—FEINC 3' x 2' ROTARY VACUUM FILTER

2—Colton No. 2 Rotary Tablet Machines
2—Buflovak Vacuum and Atmospheric Crystallizers, 6', 3'
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave agitated, 3"wall
1—Kiefer No. 3 Visco Rotary Filler
1—Rotex 40" x 84" Sifter
1—Atmospheric Truck Dryer, 33' long, aero-fin coils, 19 trucks
2—Aero-fin Coil Heaters
2—Clarage No. 9 Motor Driven Fans with Aero-fin coils
45—Drying Rack Trucks, on wheels
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 100, 175 gals.
2—Lead Mixers, 100, 140 gals.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.
5—Day, Ross Double Arm Mixers 10 to 100 gals.
1—Day No. 20 Imperial Mixer
1—Howes 24"x12' Continuous Powder Mixer
1—Sweetland No. 5 Filter
5—Oliver Filters, 5' x 8' to 8' x 10'
6—Shriver Cast Iron Filter Presses, 36", 32", 30", 24", 18"
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 42"
1—Vallez No. 59C Rotary Filter, 945 sq. ft.
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1—Abbe Eureka Jar Mill, 15 gals.
2—Hardinge Mills, 2' x 8", 4½' x 2'
1—Jeffrey Hammer Mill, 24" x 12".
1—Raymond No. 0000 Pulverizer
2—Kent 20" Tandem Stone Mills
2—Kent Lab. 8" Stone Mills
3—Sharples No. 6 Presurtite Centrifuges
2—Sharples, De Laval Clarifiers
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, with 15 HP AC motors bottom discharge
2—Tolhurst 32", 40" Centrifugals solid baskets
4—American Tool 40" and 48" Centrifugals
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20", 48" x 40", 5' x 6'
4—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 25' to 6' x 40'
3—Atmospheric Drum Dryers 4'x9', 5'x6', 5'x7'
6—Copper and Steel Vac. Pans, 50 to 750 gals.
1—7' dia. Tinned Copper Converter
3—Steel Jacketed Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gals., some agitated
2—Swenson Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30'
2—Devine 10" x 10" Two Stage Vacuum Pumps
3—Condensers, 50 to 200 sq. ft.

Partial List only. Your inquiries solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

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Equipment Co.
225 WEST 34th STREET
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
BRyant 9-2040

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted — Modern 250 and 500-gallon porcelain-lined pebble mill. Please quote. OPD 992.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Will Trade considerable quantity of lemon oil for vanillin, ethyl vanillin, or coumarin. OPD 112.

MATERIALS WANTED

Wanted a steady supply of several hundred pounds monthly of caesium and rubidium salts of good purity. Supply must be steady and price reasonable. Willing to contract for long-time period. In reply please state salt available, purity, amount, price. etc. OPD 933.

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3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—210 gallon Buhr Stone lined Pebble Mill.
2—Practically new 750 gallon Porcelain lined Pebble Mills.
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS.
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

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1—Oliver 8'x10' Rot. Vac. Filter.
1—Hardinge 6'x48" Conical Mill
1—Tube Mill, 5'x15'.
2—Rotary Screens, 2'x5'.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sprout-Waldron 800-lb. Dry Mixer.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 24" D. x 12" F.
30—Centrifugal & Rotary Pumps.

SEND FOR BULLETIN L 25

2—Batteries (9 & 11) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge
9—New Closed Stainless Steel Tanks, 268 gals. each.
800-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" & 15" wide, 10-ft lengths.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber 18" to 42" sq.
1—P. & S. 12 Truck Atmos. Dryer.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 1½ Rotary Cutter.
3—Tolhurst 26" & 40" Centrifugals.
2—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills
2—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Presses.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated kettles & Autoclaves up to 1,500 gals.
3—10, 250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
2—Dopp 50 & 80 gal. jack. agit. kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, agit. jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Steel Tanks, Nettco Drives.
3—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machines, ½" to ¾".
2—Cherry - Burrel Homogenizers, 300 GPH.
1—Dunning & Boschert 2,000 lb. Double Arm Steel Powder Mixer.
2—Blystone 2,000 lb. jacketed, horiz. Paddle Type Steel Mixers.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Wall vert. Dry Vac. Pumps, 4"x2½".
1—Devine No. 37X, Vert. Condenser & Receiver.
1—Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vac. Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
1—National Acme Model C20, stainless steel Centrifuge.
2—DeLaval Separators, Lab. size & No. 302.
2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300 & 600, motor driven.
2—Day & Ross 8 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
2—Ross 3 Roll Water Cooled 12"x30" & 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20", & 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 & 60 gals.
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neil 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, up to 10 H.P.

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STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
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CANAL 6-8147

MATERIALS WANTED

Will purchase your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. OPD 998.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 113.

FOR SALE

3—No 600 De Laval Clarifiers.
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers
3—Oliver Filters: 5 x 4 and 6 x 4'.
1—Howe 3500 lb. Dormant Platform Scale.
1—3' Copper Vacuum Pan.
1—24" Mikro Pulverizer belt drive.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
1—Buflovac 10 gal. jack. Autoclave.
2—24 x 48" Vibrating Screens (New).
2—Lard Rolls: 4 x 9' single, 2 x 5' double.
1—40" Tolhurst copper basket Centrifugal.
2—(New) Triangle Carton Filling Lines.
1—Prater No. 20 Custom Hammer Mill.
4—Water Stills: 10 and 25 G.P.H.
8—3-roll Mills: 16 x 40 and 12 x 30".

What equipment have you for sale?
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909 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

15 DAYS

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15—Aluminum Tanks, 25-2,000 gallons.
1—Stainless steel 330-gallon tank.
1—Colton 2 B Tablet machine and 1 single punch 2½" tablet machine.
5—Burt Knapp World & Ermold labelers.
1—F. J. Stokes No. 15 augur type powder filler.
2—Miller Cellophane adjustable wrapping machines.
5—Read-Day W & P Mixers from 10 to 300 gallons.
7—Copper kettles from 5-250 gallons.
1—12x12" Sperry Wood Filter Press—2 eye open delivery.
4—Glass lined tanks—100 to 500 gallons.
3—Viking 2½" Ni-resist pumps.
4—Tolhurst 26" suspended RUBBER COVERED Extractors—M.D.
11—Buckeye Mills 14x48—5 rolls.
3—French Oil Cake Formers.
1—French Oil Cake Trimmer.
1—Shriver 36x36 Iron Filter Press.

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NEVER USED!

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Stainless Steel Pasteurizing Equipment incl. Holding Tank, Precision Heater, Preheater and Circulator. Like New. Single Drum Dryer, Stainless Steel Proctor - Schwartz Continuous "Airlay" Dryer . . . Stainless Steel Freeze Roll.

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18" DIA. WATER SCRUBBING COL. Lead-Lined—Excellent Cond.—Drwg. avail.
48" DIA. C.I. RECTIFYING COLUMNS. Containing 24 Bubble Cap Type Plates, 6 caps per plate. Complete with coolers.
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8'4" to 10'0" STEEL COLUMN containing 19—8'4" dia. and 9—10'0" dia. Bubble Cap Type Plates. Drawings available.
48" DIA. EVERDUR COLUMN—Bubble Cap Type Plates. An exceptional value.
TANKS, COPPER, STEEL, BRASS, ALUMINUM, STAINLESS—Large Stock.
AMMONIA COOLERS.
HAMMER MILL: Williams, Cap. 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. corn per hour.
3—JEFFREY SWING HAMMER SHREDDERS—Type E—Size 42"x36". Compl. with Westinghouse 100 H.P. motor, etc.
PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL AND STEAM, all sizes. Bronze or Iron.
TUBING & PIPE—Stainless, brass, aluminum, copper.
YEAST CULTURE MACHINE—All copper.
ACE OIL BURNER—Excellent condition.
LAWRENCE TRIPLE EFFECT EVAPORATOR. Complete in one body.
9—COIL-TYPE VACUUM PANS: (Complete with Condensers, Catch-alls, etc.)
2—WORTHINGTON CONDENSERS, 1,150 sq. ft. surface each—complete with simplex pumps. Others from 100 to 1,000 sq. ft. of surface.
CLOSE-OUT: VALVES—ALL SIZES

SURPLUS EQUIPMENT NEEDED
A single piece or a complete plant. Send us your list.

Write for Our Complete List

ORELAND EQUIPMENT CO.
P.O. BOX "E", ORELAND, PENNA.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Continuous rental use of pilot plant or small production resin or varnish kettles in New York City vicinity. State type and size of equipment available. OPD 984.

POSITIONS VACANT

Paint Salesman wanted for Maine and New Hampshire. Must have good following. Excellent income for right applicant. Good character and experience essential. Send outline of qualifications with photograph and salary expectations. All correspondence held in confidence. Territory already established. OPD 107.

—Continued on page 72

SPECIALS

1—W. & P. Jack. 20 gal. D.A. Mixer M.D.
2—Day 600 lb. Powder Mixers.
1—Ross Horiz. Spiral 300 lb. Jack. Mixer
1—Baker Perkins 500 gal. Steel Jack. Mixing Kettle
1—Copper Jack. Kettle 1,000 gals.
2—New Jersey Automatic Labelers
1—Lehman 16x40 Three Roll Mill M.D.
1—Kent 12x30 Three Roll Mill B.D.
1—Premier 5" Colloid Mill Monel Metal
1—Buffalo 6' Jack. Vacuum Crystallizer.
2—Buffalo 3' & 6' open Jack. Crystallizers
1—Buffalo 5'x6' Vac. Drum Dryer—Chrome Plated
1—Buflovak Vac. Drum Dryer 24"x20" Steel Drum
1—Semi-Steel Autoclave, 60 gal. with agitator, 300 lb. Internal Pressure.
2—Filter Presses 24" & 42", Washing Style, C.D.
3—Standard 6' to 10' Carton Sealers.

These are only highlights of our stock. Send us your inquiries. We buy single items or complete plants.

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GRamercy 5-6680

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1—No. 2 Mikro Pulverizer with triple screw feed, no motors.

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Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

LIQUIDATING

1—500 gallon Devine High Pressure Autoclave.
1—Dopp Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettle
5—Copper Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettles
3—Paterson Silex Lined Pebble Mills.
1—5000 gallon Steel Storage Tank.

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BOILERS AND TURBO GENERATORS
30—High Pressure Water Tube Boilers, from 250 H.P. to 600 H.P.
8—Turbo Generators, from 400 K.W. to 2750 K.W.
Send for special circular.

4—8000 gallon Steel Pressure Tanks.
75—Ton Cast Iron Pipe 8" to 18"
4—Permutit Water Softeners.
1—500 gal. Steam Jacketed Copper Kettle.
4—H & T Water Filters, 8' x 20'.

Republic TEXTILE EQUIPMENT COMPANY
40 Worth Street, New York 13, N.Y.
Phone: COrtlandt 7-1591

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 66

housewife asks vainly for milled pepper at the corner grocery.

Pimento—Spot quotations on Jamaica goods were advanced to 22½c. to 23c. per pound under a rise in demand and tightening of supplies.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, July 4.—Demand for practically all botanical drugs and spices was good but supplies were short. Trading was for future delivery. Prices remained the same. Prices are:—

Marjoram—French type, 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type, 65c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems. Leucophylla was quoted at 32c. per pound.

Savory—French type, 75c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—75c. per pound in dried form.

Thyme—French type, 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

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POWDERED —— CRYSTALS
KARAYA ARABIC TRAGACANTH LOCUST BEAN
MYRRH SANDARAC OLIBANUM SHIRAZ
WM. M. ALLISON & CO.
162 Water St., N. Y. 7, N. Y. Telephone: WHi 3-7422

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PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.
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CODES · BENTLEY'S SECOND PHRASE —— AND PRIVATE

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KARAYA (Indian Gum) ★ LOCUST BEAN
FRANK-VLIET CO., INC.
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USP BROWN
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GUM ARABIC BLEACHED — GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM GHATTI — GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
GUM KARAYA (Indian) — QUINCE SEED
SPECIALTIES:
MENTHOL (Crystals) — CREAM OF TARTAR
PEPPERMINT OIL — GLUCOSE (U.S.P.)
TARTARIC ACID — COUMARIN
EGG ALBUMEN — JAPAN WAX (Special)
EGG YOLK — CANDELILLA WAX
BLOOD ALBUMEN — CASEIN
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BOSTON: P. A. HOUGHTON INC.
PHILADELPHIA: R. PELTZ & CO.
ST. LOUIS: H. A. BAUMSTARK & CO.
PAUL A. DUNKEL & CO., Inc.
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NEW YORK 5, N.Y.
Hanover 2-3750
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
CHICAGO: 919 N. MICHIGAN AVE., TEL. SUP. 2462

Recent Imports

—Continued from page 4

LAVENDER SPIKE—12 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
15 dms, Ungerer & Co
LEMONGRASS—196 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
6 dms, Consumers Import Co
4 dms, United States Rubber Co
21 dms, Geo Lueders & Co
8 dms, Vernon Chemical Co
15 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
9 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours Co
17 dms, W J Bush & Co
17 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna
11 dms, Felton Chemical Co
11 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
32 dms, Volkart Bros
8 dms, Trubek Laboratories
17 dms, P R Dreyer
11 dms, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co
11 dms, Ungerer & Co
ORANGE—66 cs, Geo Lueders & Co
60 cs, Lo Curto & Funk
4 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
PATCHOULI—1 dm, Givaudan-Delawanna
1 dm, Tombarel Product Co
PEPPERMINT—29 cs, W J Bush & Co
PETITGRAIN—14 cs, W R Grace & Co
SASSAFRAS—44 dms, Otto Gerdau Co
5 dms, Victory Shipping Co
SHARK—23 dms, Distillation Product Co
SHARK LIVER—15 dms, East Asiatic Co
71 cs, Wilbur, Ellis & Co
23 pkgs, Distillation Produce Co
THYME—4 dms, Ungerer & Co
ORRIS ROOT—500 bgs, S B Penick & Co
PAPRIKA—500 bgs, 70,000 lbs, J Navarro
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, M J Golembeck
PEPPER, BLACK—12,800 bgs, United States Commercial Co
PARSLEY SEED—221 pkgs, Hinton & Co
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—1,501 bls, United States Commercial Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—12,824 bgs, 1,538,880 lbs, Tannin Product Export Co
RESIN—167 bgs, Herman Weber & Co
SPONGES—22 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,020 bgs, 422,800 lbs, United States Commercial Co
TURMERIC FINGERS—1,600 bgs, Volkart Bros
900 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co
160 bgs, C T Wilson & Co
WATTLE BARK—2,617 bgs, Barkey Importing Co
2,140 bls, Guaranty Trust Co
1,100 bls, Van Norden & Archibald
2,228 bls, American Dyewood Co
WAX, BEES—190 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
CARNAUBA—136 bgs, Smith & Nichols
114 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
134 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
OURICURY—220 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
224 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co
112 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
55 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
110 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
110 bgs, W R Grace & Co
165 bgs, Baird Rubber & Trading Co
YERBA MATE—11 bbls, J G Dreyfus
100 pkgs, J Victori & Co

Business Wants

—Continued from page 71

POSITIONS VACANT

—Continued on page 70

Oil Chemist—Progressive concern, located in the East, has an opening for a chemist familiar with the manufacture of tanning oils and greases. Production experience necessary. Send full particulars of past experience and salary expected. OPD 991.

We need two young graduate chemists for work on production control in our chemical plant in western New York. Write qualifications to OPD 960.

Postwar program requires services of two chemists, experienced in manufacture of pigment colors. Interesting position with unlimited advancement. Submit complete information stating previous experience, educational background, etc. Replies confidential. OPD 101.

Production Man: experienced, to supervise paint or chemical production. Metropolitan area. WMC rules. Refined Oil Products Co., 70 Lister avenue, Newark, N. J. Market 3-1963.

Alkyd Resin consultant: eastern paint and varnish manufacturer with modern plant, of medium size, is proceeding to make its own alkyd resins. Require the services of an experienced resin chemist to supervise the entire program. Knowledge must be broad enough to assist in the selection of the most efficient equipment. To furnish formulations and direct future research. Experience in the manufacture of other varnish resins such as phenolic type is desirable. Satisfactory financial arrangements assured. Because of excellent laboratory facilities and capable staff, only a limited number of visits would be necessary. Should be available at once. Our employees know of this advertisement. OPD 109.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemist, well experienced in pharmaceuticals, essential oils and manufacture of alkaloids, desires position with a firm seeking to expand in the above lines. OPD 103.

Chemical Executive, general and pharmaceutical; industrial experience of more than twenty-five years; excellent record in research, development, production, sales, plant management, and other work. New York metropolitan area. Desires change; available shortly. OPD 104.

Chemicals, Oils, raw materials, export, import, domestic purchasing, man with world-wide connections, knowledge of foreign markets, knows leading importers and consumers, with understanding of their psychology, and importation procedures, real go-getter, linguist, 40 years, college graduate, citizen, free to travel, wants permanent connection on salary plus participation basis. OPD 105.

Adhesive Chemist, plant superintendent in charge of industrial development, installation, plant production, experience covers adhesives, glues, gums, pastes, latex cement, hot and cold processes, liquid and dry; dextrinizing, enzymes, diastafor treating starches; emulsifying, solubilizing, sulphonating animal, vegetable, fish, mineral oils, tallow; finishers, sizings, softeners, penetrants, wetting agents, cleaners, soaps, waxes, etc., laundry, paper, tanning, textile specialties. OPD 106.

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DATURA METEL LEAVES
HENBANE LEAVES NIGER
HYOSCIAMUS MUTICUS
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24 Old Broad St., E. C. 2, London, England
REPRESENTATIVE FOR U. S. A. AND CANADA:
HERBERT H. PARKER
2 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

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Jerome Alexander
50 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.

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202 East 44th St., New York 7, N. Y.

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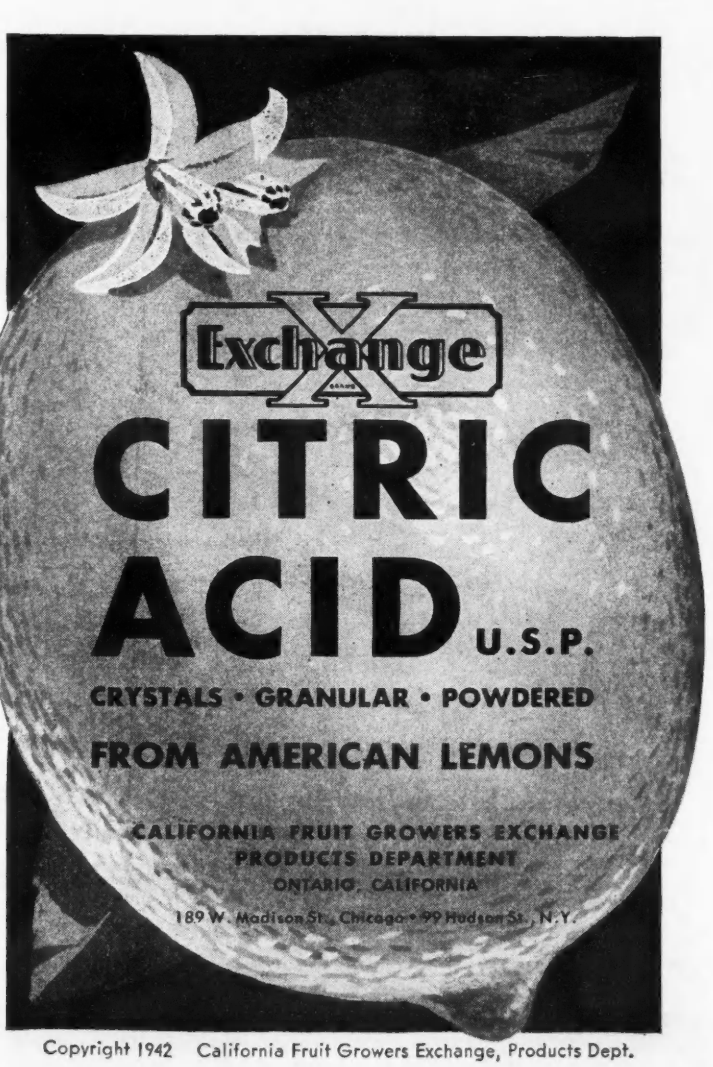

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